

J. M. HIGH AND CO

"WE WON!"

E. M. BASS & CO.

Exceptional Values

OFFERED FOR

MONDAY'S SELLING

HALF-PRICE—A lot of Dress and Skirt lengths, all styles, fine black Dress Goods. Look through them. Bargain sure.

39c—All our 75c and \$1.00 Figured Chinas and Foulard Silks, also a lot of Taffeta finish Broche Silks, now 39c.

75c—Fine Pompadour and Warp Printed Taffeta Silks, were \$1.50, now 75c a yard.

25c—A lot of Colored Dress Suitings, in silk and wool Mixtures, Cheviots, etc., worth 50c and 65c yard.

25c—Fine French Figured Chalks, have sold for 43c all the season.

15c—All our fine Irish and French Figured Dimities, were 25c and 29c, now 15c a yard.

12½c—A lot of Foulard styles in Jaconets, easily worth 19c yard.

39c—Fine Linen Dress Suitings, were \$1 and \$1.25; choice of anything in the stock for 39c yard.

8½c—A lot of 36-inch White India Linens, were never offered before for less than 15c.

10c—40 pieces fine White Egyptian Dimities, worth 20c, special now 10c yard.

12½c—40-inch Dotted Drapery Piques, regularly sold at 25c, special at 12½c.

12½c—21 pieces White Welt Cord Piques, the 25c kind, usually sold all over town.

12½c—69 dozen 20x40 Hemmed Huck Towels, nothing like them ever offered before for less than 25c.

79c—83 Marseilles pattern Counterpanes, hemmed, ready for use, were \$1.19 each.

\$1.23—A lot of Ladies' Oxford, worth \$2 and \$2.25, offered in Shoe Department, main floor, at \$1.23 a pair.

\$1.89—A lot of Ladies' Oxford, were \$2.50 and \$3. sold special Monday at \$1.89 pr.

\$1.75—A lot of Ladies' hand-sewed Kid Button Boots, were \$3 and \$3.50, now \$1.75 pair.

\$2.00—A lot of Ladies' fine Kid Button Boots, patent tip, hand-sewed, easily worth \$4, now \$2 pair.

\$2.25—Men's hand-sewed Calf Bala and Congress Shoes, worth \$4, now \$2.25.

10c—A lot of fine Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroideries, worth 20c to 35c yard.

15c—100 dozen Gents' colored bordered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 35c, special now at 15c.

10c—100 doz. Ladies' fine gauge Fast Black Hose, plain and Richelieu ribbed, worth 19c.

5c—50 pieces navy blue, white, figured and striped Batiste, worth 8½c everywhere, Monday 5c.

12½c—Bargain Tables of Ladies' Men's and Children's Hose and Half-Hose, worth 16½c to 25c, choice Monday 12½c pair.

10c—A lot of Figured Organdies, worth 20c if anything, special now at 10c yard.

9c—3,300 yards Figured Dimities, were 19c, now to go at 9c yard.

7½c—Figured Piques, always sold at 12½c, Monday 7½c yard.

8½c—A lot of Figured Batistes, usually sold at 15c, now 8½c yard.

5c—4,000 yards Figured Dimities, the regular 7½c kind, Monday 5c.

9c—English Percaloes, good range of styles, worth 12½c, at 9c yard.

10c—French Figured Satines, should be 20c, but Monday's price on them is 10c yard.

6½c—Batiste, good styles, worth 10c anywhere, special Monday at 6½c yard.

50c—A lot of Ladies' Dimity and Percaloe Shirt Waists, good styles, worth \$1.25.

\$1.00—All of our fine French Dimity and Gros Grain Shirt Waists for Ladies, were \$1.50 and \$2 each.

\$1.00—A lot of Ladies' Cloth Capes for early fall wear, worth \$2.75 each.

\$5.00—A few Ladies' fine Black Brocade Silk Cape, silk lined, lace and ribbon trimmed, worth \$9.

75c—A lot of Ladies' Percaloe House Wrappers, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, to close quick, 75c each.

5c—A lot of Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, worth 25c to 50c each.

15c—A lot of Children's Sailor Hats, worth 25c to 50c each.

75c—All of our fine Sailor Hats for Ladies, worth \$2 to \$3, choice now 75c.

HALF PRICE—All Baby Caps in stock now, choice selection at just half former price.

\$1.00—Choice of our \$3.50 and \$4 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, now \$1.00.

\$1.98—Choice of our \$4 to \$6 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, now \$1.98 each.

45c—All wool Ingrain Carpets, made, laid and lined, now at 45c yard.

45c—A lot of Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 75c, made, laid and lined, now at 45c yard.

20c—Japanese Linen Warp Matting, worth 35c and 40c, now 20c laid.

10c—100 rolls regular 20c Matting, to go now at 10c yard.

19c—Window Shades, spring rollers, usually 50c each, now 19c.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made, and our lease on the Basement extended; we are forced to give up our storage space to make room for the new Electric Plant now being built. During the last 20 days we have used the Dressmaking rooms as a storage place and have up there now 250 cases of unopened goods. They will have to come down and samples will be shown just as soon as room can be made for them.

Tomorrow we begin a Room-Making Sale that will give us glory, give you bargains and make for us the room we need.

EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

25 dozen Glass Vinegar Cruets, that are really worth 25c, each..... **9c**

75 dozen Decorated China Cups and Saucers, the kind that are worth \$2.00 per dozen, Monday at per set..... **50c**

36 dozen Lovely Glass Berry Sets, consisting of a large bowl and six Nappers to match, real worth 75c; as long as they last, set..... **39c**

350 dozen Tumblers, the 35c and 40c kind, one dozen to a single customer, take them with you, none delivered; sale begins at 9 o'clock, closes at 12, doz..... **19c**

200 dozen ½ pint Jelly Glasses, worth 35c doz., now..... **25c**

178 dozen ½ pint Jelly Glasses, worth 45c doz., now..... **30c**

See the 19c Bargain Table.

Many pieces of Glass, worth up to 35c each, have been added for next week's sale.

Toilet Sets.

We bought from an overloaded Importer 150 Toilet Sets that we expected to sell as a leader at \$2.25; no place to hold them, they will have to go, take your choice at per set..... **\$1.69**

Dinner Sets.

Actual Cost Sale Continues. Any and all Sets at first cost.

16 112 piece English Decorated Porcelain Sets, choice of two decorations, worth \$16.75; Special at per set..... **\$9.63**

Dolls. Dolls.

2,500 Dressed China Dolls, worth 5c each, now each..... **2½c**

10 Elegantly Dressed Dolls, worth \$4.50; next week at each..... **\$1.25**

Copper Tea Kettles.

25 Copper Tea Kettles that have been selling at \$2.25; now each..... **\$1.00**

A Few Gas Stoves at a fraction of their first cost.

The Best Oil Stove made, guaranteed not to smoke; worth 89c, at each..... **50c**

French China Samples—Advance ideas of all the new things that will be here later in the fall, now on display in our Art Rooms. Nothing finer in the world. Prices are now about Half what they ought to be.

FORREST HIGH,

—HIGH'S BASEMENT.—

Knock 'Em Out Sale!



We begin Monday morning a "Knock 'Em Out" Sale, the like of which will be a revelation in the Dry Goods trade in Georgia.

This "Knock 'Em Out" will be for one week only. Everything in the house will be sold at actual cost of goods in market. Some Leaders will be sold at one-third the regular price, and each day during the coming week we will give free to the first six purchasers a nice Wash Dress. Our place will be open each day at 8 o'clock. Be on hand and get a Dress free, and buy goods cheaper than you or any one else ever saw them.

A FEW LEADERS:		A FEW LEADERS:		A FEW LEADERS:	
One case dress styles in Scotch Lawns	2½c	\$1.50 P. D. Corsets, all other P. D. Corsets one-third off regular prices	98c	Good grade, heavy yard wide Sheetting	37c
One case White Victoria Lawns, 30 inches wide	3½c	500 fine black Silk Belts with Silvered Buckles	19c	Extra heavy and wide feather Ticking	8½c
25 pieces 36-inch Bookfold Irish Lawns	3½c	1,000 Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, full sizes	1c	\$3.00 very fine Marseilles Counterpanes	\$1.29
20 pieces pretty style Tassar Silks	4½c	600 pairs Ladies' and Misses' fast black Hose	3c	\$3.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yds long	98c
33 pieces Crepons, in all colors	4½c	Good quality 10-4 bleached Sheetting	13½c	\$2.00 and \$3.00 fancy White Silk and Linen Parasols	98c
21 pieces 40-inch fine white India Linon	8½c	Best quality Apron Checked Gingham	3½c	Linings and Findings.	
\$1 and \$1.25 fine Black Figured Mohair Sicilian	49c	\$1 and \$1.25 print warp Taffeta and Dresden Silks	35c	Best Skirt Cambric made	27½c
\$1.25 black 46-inch Silk finished Henriettas	49c	One lot short ends Silks, worth 50c and 75c	15c	Best Linen Grass Cloth	7c
39c and 50c fancy Mohairs and Wool Goods	15c	\$1 Men's laundered white and colored bosom Shirts	39c	Gilbert's best Silesias	8c

If you want Dry Goods, come to the "Knock 'Em Out" Sale. All Goods will be delivered promptly, and if you can't get served on Monday, come Tuesday or any day during this week, and remember everything in the stock at Cut Prices.

E. M. BASS & CO.

SPECIAL.

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Rugs, made-up Carpets and Linoleums at special reduction this week.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

NEW CYCLING CLUB

One Is Being Organized by Atlanta's

Young Men.

IT WILL BE VERY SELECT

About Fifty Names Already Added to Membership Roll.

WEEK'S NEWS OF THE SPINNING WHEELS

Some Atlanta Inventions of Use to the Wheeling World—General Cycling News.

For the past two weeks the attention of the wheelmen of this city has been drawn toward the new social bicycle club, which promises to be the most successful bicycle club ever organized in this city.

For some time the persons at the head of this club have been quietly getting members. Nothing was said about the club and it was given very little advertising. Though very few people but wheelmen knew anything about the club, it has been much talked of during the past two weeks, and all who know anything about it predict for it a bright and successful future.

No name has yet been selected for the club, this matter having been left until the club has completed its organization. It is proposed to have the club be a genuine social club, and it is being organized with that object in view.

The membership of the club now numbers forty-six and every person who has joined it has paid \$10 initiation fee and is entitled to all the privileges of the club. Until the membership has reached fifty paid members there will be no attempt at organization. At the rate at which new members have been coming in during the past week it is likely that the club will have enough members by the early part of this week to organize.

The membership will be limited to 150 persons and these will be persons of the very best standing. The dues will possibly be paid yearly. It is expected that the club will either rent or erect a clubhouse and fit it up in the most elegant style. It will take regular runs and the clubhouse will be a kind of resort for the members.

Atlanta has been in need of a club of this kind and it was predicted long ago, by wheelmen, that if one of this kind was organized it would prove highly successful. There will doubtless be little trouble in getting the required 150 members to the club, and as soon as a member drops out there will be some one ready to take his place.

With this new club, the Good Roads Club, the Young Men's Christian Association Cycle Club and the Intended Piedmont Cycle Club, Atlanta will have as many cycle clubs as she can well take care of.

If council acts favorably on the plan of several leading business men to make a beautiful park of the old exposition grounds, Atlanta will have one of the prettiest and fastest bicycle tracks in this country.

If these men carry their scheme through and make a park of the grounds, it is their intention to spend thousands of dollars in a bicycle track. They intend to make the track the very best in this country, and since the money has already been obtained for the purpose it is safe to predict that Atlanta will soon become famed for her fine bicycle track.

When the proposed track is complete Atlanta will then have something to attract wheelmen here, and they will come from all over the country. If there is anything a wheelman loves it is a fine track and they will go miles to ride on one.

Besides bringing hundreds of riders to the city the track will be the means of causing hundreds of persons in the city to buy wheels. It is believed by all dealers that if Atlanta had such a track as it is the intention of these men to build, the number of persons who ride wheels would be almost doubled in a few months.

What wheelmen want is some attraction, and a fine track is the best attraction known.

Mr. B. F. Copeland, of the firm of Bishop & Copeland, who returned from the Columbia wheel, returned from the east last night, where he has been for the past week. Mr. Copeland brings back with him all the latest news of the bicycle world, and says that the wheel is gaining more and more admirers and riders in the east.

If such a thing is possible, more streets in Atlanta are now torn up than ever before.

Wheelmen have to take great care while riding through the streets at night in order not to run into the holes. The holes in the streets are torn up and large holes left very few lights are placed around the places, and for this reason several riders have been riding quietly along and suddenly found themselves at the bottom of a deep ditch with their wheels on top of them. Wheelmen, therefore, in the lights on the streets that are torn up so they may be able to tell where the rough places are.

It is with great delight that wheelmen have noticed that the city has had men at work repairing some of the bad places in the principal streets of the city. There is still, however, room for more improvement.

The dreamer finds himself a dreamer. He is not superstitious, he looks for the cause, finds it in indigestion and nervousness, and then he reads the real meaning. It is a good thing to believe in dreams, but to believe in them in the right way. A bad dream is a warning. It is a sign that means that his digestion is out of order; and that means that his blood is not receiving sufficient nourishment; and that has its effect on the nerves, and the nerves on the brain. Imperfect digestion means imperfect nutrition. If it means that the strength and food that ought to go into the blood from the digestive organs—that should go to build the tissues that waste every day—is being perverted and is doing no good. It means that there will be loss of solid, strengthful flesh; that the nerves will be uncovered just that much; that debility will ensue; and that the man's body is ready for the reception of disease germs.

That is the real meaning of the man's dreams, and such dreams should always be taken to mean that the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They greatly facilitate the action of the "Golden Medical Discovery," by ridding the system of poisonous, effete matter, increasing the activity of the lower bowels so that the impure matter forced out of the blood by the "Golden Medical Discovery" may find quick egress. Both the "Golden Medical Discovery" and the "Pellets" may be obtained at any drug store. Complete information concerning them may be had by addressing The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ment and wheelmen are anxious to see it take place at once.

The matter of connecting Peachtree and South Pryor streets will soon be brought before the city fathers and the wheelmen of the city will do all in their power to have these streets connected with vitrified brick.

When this work is completed Atlanta will have one of the prettiest bicycle roads to be found anywhere in the south. A wheelman can start of Buckhead and ride all the way to Hapeville over as good a bicycle road as is to be found anywhere.

If the work the wheelmen are after is done, it is predicted by dealers and old wheelmen that Atlanta will in a short time become the leading bicycle city of the south.

The placing of patrolmen on Peachtree street to prevent scorching has had a magical effect and a scorch is now a curiosity. The officers who were placed on Peachtree deserve great credit for the manner in which they enforced the law.

Atlanta's wheelmen are getting tired of confining themselves to Peachtree and South Pryor streets, and seem to have a longing to take long runs into the country. Those who learned to ride this spring can now ride so well that a twenty-mile run is more than a little good. They desire to try their strength and wind on the hills in the surrounding country. For this reason several runs have been taken to the hills in the morning and return in the afternoon. Some enterprising dealer intends to get up a run of twenty miles or more, and will take about two hundred of the leading wheelmen of this city. It is not known how soon this contemplated run will be taken, but the sooner it is done the better it will please the riders.

One of Atlanta's most prominent sports riders gets himself out of bed every morning at 5 o'clock, and takes a fifteen-mile run. He has done this every morning since he has been numbered among the riders of the city, and never misses a day. The weather be such as will not permit of his going out.

Wheelmen who take regular spins into the country are now complaining about the cur dog that runs out of every farm yard one passes and snaps at the legs of the rider.

The Good Roads Club, is, so to speak, sawing wood and saying nothing. No one hears of the club, but its members are as busy as bees, and the results of their work can be seen on all sides.

The members of the club are the same, no attempt having been made to increase it during the summer. It was thought by the members of the club that it would be best to let the club stay at a standstill until fall.

In September the club will begin active work, and it is expected that it will accomplish some very good things. The members of it are all enterprising young men and all are willing workers. They will do all in their power to get the city in repair and improve the streets of the city, and it is predicted that their work will not be done for nothing.

The L. A. W. national meet, which takes place at Louisville on the 8th of August and lasts through the 15th, promises to be the most successful bicycle meet ever held.

Louisville is one of the leading bicycle cities in the country, and great interest is taken in the wheel there. Large crowds will attend the meet and wheelmen from all over the country will be present to participate in the races and to encourage the enterprise.

Bryan's Increasing Strength.

From The Albany, N. Y., Argus.

It seems to many who know those who cannot be reconciled to the proceedings at Chicago that William Jennings Bryan is the strongest candidate that the convention could have chosen. This leading adopted. The special correspondent of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, which is one of the most conservative republican papers in the country, says that Mr. Bryan's personality is attractive and his intellectual force above the average. As a speaker he is a great success. He is in the country. As a stump speaker he is unexcelled. In public and private life he has kept himself above criticism. One doubts that he has the courage of his convictions. He is energetic and magnetic. Whenever he speaks he attracts a large personal following. In his own state he is the star of the Democratic Convention. He was popular among his associates during his long career, and the friends who he made then were of material assistance to him in Chicago.

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great deal more ease than she can the twenty-six-inch wheel. It can be used to more advantage in climbing a hill, and looks more graceful than the smaller wheel. The twenty-six-inch wheel is very light, and for this reason is usually selected by the lady who is just beginning to ride. The twenty-six-inch wheel is in climbing a hill with any degree of ease and comfort, and it is always the lady who rides this size wheel who has the most comfortable wheel for a lady and they should see to it that the wheel they buy is of this gear.

The older riders take care to observe the rules, and it is only the beginners who do the reckless riding. All riders should remember to go to the right of a bicycle or vehicle when meeting it and to go to the left when passing it from behind. Sometimes it is impossible to observe these rules, but if they are observed when it is possible there will be fewer accidents.

The saddle problem is still before the wheelmen of the country and still remains unsolved. New brands are put on the market every day, but as yet none that can be used by any person with comfort has been invented.

Dealers are ready to give almost any sum of money to the ingenious person who will invent a saddle that can be used by any one. By the lack of a saddle of this kind they are forced to carry a complete line of all saddles with very little chance of selling any.

It is noted that very little talk is taken by riders as to the adjustment of the saddle. It is possible that if more attention was paid to this there would not be so much need for a saddle suitable for any rider. In order to get any pleasure out of bicycle riding it is very important that the saddle should be placed in the proper position and kept there. Most riders keep their saddles too low. This makes the rider very uncomfortable and causes the legs to become cramped.

The saddle should be adjusted high enough to give the rider plenty of room so that the ankle motion can be used with success.

The Piedmont Cycle Club, the swell bicycle club which was expected to be organized this summer, will not be organized until some time this fall.

So many of the proposed members left town for the summer resorts and the weather was so warm that it was impossible to organize the club with any success until later in the year. When organized this club will feel the need of a clubhouse; yet no one but the members of the club will be allowed to enjoy its luxuries. The persons who are at the head of the proposed club intend to rent a house on one of the principal streets of the city near the city limits, and fix it up in elegant style. The club house will be their headquarters, and it is here that they will meet when they take runs to the pretty suburbs of the city.

More lady riders can be seen on the streets of the city now than ever before

in the history of Atlanta. The wheel has taken complete possession of the fair sex, and almost as many wheels are sold to ladies as to men.

One day last week there were fifteen ladies in the Columbia riding school learning to ride. They were all new beginners, and the majority of them had never been on a wheel before in their lives. They all learn to ride in a very short time, but until they become experts are seldom seen on the streets except at night.

Whenever a lady goes into a bicycle store to purchase a bicycle she invariably selects a twenty-six-inch wheel. The reason for this is because the twenty-six-inch wheel is lower or seems to be lower than the twenty-eight-inch wheel. No sooner has she learned to ride well she regrets having bought the twenty-six-inch wheel, because she finds that it is not at all suited to her.

Dealers always try to sell a twenty-eight-inch wheel since it is a well known fact that a lady can ride them with a

er that has given satisfaction to all who have used it.

Professor T. S. Grimes is the lucky man, and he has sold his patent and all the rights to manufacture a new machine in Chicago by the name of Small, who will at once begin to make the instruments. The patent was sold for \$10,000 and the young inventor is well paid for his time and trouble.

The instrument has been in active use in Atlanta and in several tire factories in the United States and in each place that it is used it has given more satisfaction than any instrument of the kind ever invented.

The instrument will repair only single tube tires, and since these are rapidly taking the place of the double tube tires, it will be of inestimable value to all bicycle riders. It will be sold for a small price, and before many months have gone by one of them can be found in the repairing outfit of almost every bicycle repairer in the United States.

The repairer is so simple that it is a wonder that something of the kind was not invented long ago. It is a straight little instrument made of tested steel; is about two inches long, and weighs not over a couple of ounces. The end of the instrument is something like the end of a screw and on and just above it is a revolving cutter that makes the required hole in the tire. It is operated with little exertion and is so small that it can be carried in the vest pocket.

With the invention of this new repairer the old system of repairing a puncture in a single tube is done away with and the tires are now repaired with more ease and less danger of injuring it. When these instruments are put on the market the heating iron will be a thing of the past, and wheelmen who puncture their tires while out on a long ride will not be compelled to walk back to their homes.

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Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills take easy to operate. 25c.

QUEER SPRIGS OF GENTILITY.

Marquise de Fontenay, in The Chicago Record.

General Barater's astounding acquittal by court martial, in the face of the most conclusive evidence concerning his cowardice, his drunkenness and his general incompetence, is due to the fact that he consented to a month's confinement with regard to the responsibility for the frightful defeat at Abou-Kharima. This responsibility must not be laid at the doors of Crisp—who preferred to surrender the premiership and to retire into private life bearing the brunt of the blame in silence—but at those of King Humbert himself.

It was not Crisp's signature, but that of the king, which figured at the foot of the dispatch ordering that advance of the Italian army which resulted in the most frightful rout ever sustained by Italian troops since the beginning of the century. King Humbert was determined that at all costs the chamber should be met with the news of a victory in order to avoid the cabinet crisis that ultimately ensued and that resulted in the return to office of the Marquis Rudini, whom he cordially dislikes. It was for this reason that he sent a cablegram ordering Barater, who was one of his particular favorites, to advance at all costs at once, and to attack the Abyssinians.

The message was couched in such peremptory fashion as to brook no delay or hesitation on the part of the recipient. Of course, at the distance at which he was from the seat of the war, King Humbert could not know of the conditions which rendered an advance just at that moment certain to result in a defeat. But he took upon himself the responsibility, and it is he who is in reality the chief person to blame for the dire disaster.

It was an aggravating factor in the case, but still at the same time it was a forlorn hope from the very outset, and that is why so many exaggerations were directed against the new commandant general by the officers and men, who claim that they had been led out to inevitable slaughter.

It is this, and this alone, that accounts for Barater's acquittal, as well as for his impudent demeanor. He no longer shows the slightest pain of regret, and he has announced his intention of taking his seat in the chamber of deputies and of making his voice heard in the national legislature as soon as that body reassembles in the fall.

The king, however, feels his responsibility keenly, and it is said by those who see him daily that he has aged at least ten years within the last three weeks.

It is doubtful as to how this fact will be taken by his subjects when it becomes more widely known. For the present the information is confined to official, court and diplomatic circles, and every endeavor is being made to prevent the affair from getting into the newspapers. If once the facts and republicans of the press get hold of this court secret, there is no knowing how the matter may end, especially now that the newspapers are thronged with being worked up to a boiling pitch by the continual flow home of those unfortunate soldiers whose lives were spared by the Abyssinians, but nearly all of whom have been subjected to frightful mutilations.

Old Lord Darnley, whose daughter, Lady Mary Bligh, has just committed suicide by drowning herself in the lake of the park surrounding her father's country seat, Cobham Hall, is no descendant of the celebrated Earl Darnley, who was the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. The earl's family name is Bligh, the founder of his house making his fortune and position by the acquirement of land grants in Ireland, obtained at the time of the Cromwellian forfeitures. Indeed, this peerage is not Scotch, but Irish.

Cobham Hall, where the suicide took place, originally belonged to Lord Cobham, who was implicated in that conspiracy for which Sir Walter Raleigh suffered death on the last year, and was presented by King James, after he had confiscated it, to the first duke of Richmond, from whom it came through marriage into the family of the present Earl Darnley.

Lord Darnley is a queer old gentleman with some very queer fancies. One of these is his aversion to have any fire at Cobham Hall during the winter. He prizes beyond anything else in the world his picture gallery, and he fears the danger of its destruction by fire, being convinced that no insurance arrangements could compensate either himself or the world at large for the loss of these pictures. Until ten years ago was one of the keenest hunting men and hardest riders of his day, being especially conspicuous with the Quorn and the Cottingham packs. It is in connection with cricket that he achieved the greatest fame, and he was for a long time president of the celebrated Marylebone Cricket Club, which is the most famous institution of the kind in England. In fact, his entire life has been devoted to shooting, hunting and cricketing.

He is now very infirm and is approaching his seventieth year. When he dies it is probable that a lawsuit will be caused by the tenor of his will, as he is at daggers drawn with his eldest son, Lord Clifton, and has announced his intention of leaving everything away from him that he possibly can.

The earls of Darnley are claimants of the dukedom of Richmond and Lennox, asserting that they are the rightful heirs of Charles VI, duke of Lennox, and fourth duke of Richmond, at whose death, in 1672, King Charles II put forward his own claims as heir to this duke's title and estates.

The Darnleys, while admitting the validity of King Charles's pretensions to the dukedom in question, declare that they could be inherited only by his legitimate issue, which became extinct in 1807 with the death of Cardinal York, the last male heir of the royal house of Stuart.

The petition of the earls of Darnley for the two dukedoms, which they say should have reverted to them as next heirs at the death of the cardinal, was filed with the house of lords in 1829, but it is still potent, as the case remains pending, the committee of privileges never having arrived at any decision upon the subject.

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On September 1st we will move to 16 Whitehall street. In order to open with an entire new stock we will sell every pair of Shoes in the house at whatever price they will bring, cost not considered. Infants' Children's and Misses' Low Cut Shoes and Slippers almost given away to close out. Ladies' fine Oxfords worth \$3 to \$4, go at..... \$1.50

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73 Whitehall Street.

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Special for Monday. TO

24 lbs. Peachtree Flour.....50c

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Two Boat Clubs Will

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Chicago Challenge

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Eighty years ago

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British ships, and

made history. Every

will see another

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about all the yards men of strong religious character are to be found. And they are exerting a salutary influence upon their associates and the whole brotherhood. They are not, however, raised to a higher plane. They are raised to the local Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, the chief factor in this.

One only need to visit the Sunday school meetings at the rooms to be convinced of this fact. These religious exercises are held almost daily. The railroad service. Some very strong leaders have come forward of late to aid in the religious work. One of these is a minister, Mr. Mac Watt, of the Southern, who has been excommunicated for his participation in the exorcises. His experience is recorded in the next section. It is a very convincing to those who hear him. The men are invited to sing, and some play the piano, violin and cornet.

his purpose, and these painted black were almost impossible of detection. The group of men, however, when one of these got lost in the coal and the fine cigars which it contained ultimately went up in smoke through the chimney.

Not long since a successful diamond smuggler, who had worn gray in the service and was very smart that he never was caught, brought a piece of diamonds valued at over \$100,000. He concealed them in the floor of his stateroom and hid the piece of diamonds by the sailing of the steamer on her return trip. He landed from the steamer and hid the diamonds in the floor of his stateroom to bid him goodby on his return voyage, he gave her the diamonds and she did not only get safely on shore with them,

Hotel Chamberlin.
 which has only recently been opened at
 Point Comfort, is the finest hotel south
 of New York. Its appointments are ele-
 gant and its service is of the highest
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 sult the manager, Mr. George W. Sweet,
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 Balls, bats, mits, mauls, home plates,
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Kimball House corner, Atlanta, Ga.
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Do you need a trunk, valise or pocket
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Phone No. 20. Trunk, Trunk, Trunk.

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If you are suffering with take Tynen's
Dyspeptic Remedy. It will cure you at
once.
July 17th

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Beautiful new hotel and cottages, modern
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service and accommodations than can be
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...the facilities, splendid neighborhood, paved streets, water, gas and sewers; the finely furnished and equipped kitchen; the bath; the extremely reasonable prices and on many terms. Sale is by order of court and may be subject to intervention against the company. For full information and plans, call on or write to:

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the girl just beginning
her womanhood; when
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it is painful and de-
clines women should
use it, for it has
properties, which have
a wonderful influence
in toning up and
strengthening the
system by driving
out the proper channels all impurities.

It is sold by the
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FOUR FAMOUS MEN

Editorial Quartet That Left an Impression on Journalism.

INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS

Greeley, Bennett, Weed and Raymond Made and Unmade Presidents. Their Methods and Policies.

Of course Frederick Hudson's History of American Journalism has made the world acquainted with those Washington editors, Duff, Green and Francis P. Blair, Jr., who made or unmade presidents in antebellum times; yet more conspicuously than they in present making and unmaking were the members of what may be termed New York's great editorial quartet: Thurlow Weed, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond.

Before referring to them personally in detail it can be prefaced that political history makes Thurlow Weed entirely accountable for the respective nominations and elections of William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson. In their respective campaigns Thurlow Weed was the manager of their party machine in New York state and through his influential delegation and personal magnetic influence—the more potent because he never sought political preferment—both Webster and Clay, the real party favorites in 1840 and 1848, were set aside in favor of Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. Although both Fillmore and Johnson were elected vice president and succeeded to the white house by deaths, it was Mr. Weed who selected the former and fairly forced him on the nominating convention, and in case of Johnson, set aside the incumbent, Hannibal Hamlin, against much sympathy and political strength. Oddly enough by the deaths of Harrison and Taylor and Lincoln, Mr. Weed vastly lost political prestige because Taylor, his own nominee Fillmore and Johnson were no sooner in the white house power than they parted political company with Mr. Weed. Oddly enough also, two of his candidates, General Scott, in 1852, and General Fremont, in 1856, were unsuccessful and again lost him political prestige. His cherished aim in 1860 to give the presidency to William H. Seward—who he had made governor of New York state in 1860 and placed on the road to great statesmanship—was also unsuccessful and ever thereafter his political prestige as a party manager slowly faded. James Gordon Bennett while an editor of a great party organ, The New York Courier and Enquirer—afterwards absorbed into The New York World—did much toward the election of 1856 of Mr. Fremont, and again in 1853 greatly aided the fortunes of President Pierce by his sarcastic sallies against the Weed candidate, General Scott, to whom he gave the sobriquet of "Old Fuss and Feathers," that disadvantageously clung to him throughout his disastrous campaign. But in 1856, when Pierce desired re-nomination, Mr. Bennett turned against him and practically unmade him while strongly favoring Buchanan in his then powerful newspaper, The New York Herald.

Horace Greeley shared with Mr. Weed the making of Harrison in 1840, of Taylor in 1848, and of Lincoln in 1860, but sadly failed in 1872 in his endeavors to unmake President Grant in a second term. Henry J. Raymond had his full share in the making of General Scott and Fremont candidates and in the making of Lincoln after he received, against Raymond's influence, the nomination—and also

of General Grant in his first term. When Mr. Weed and a large section of the party of Andrew Johnson deserted him Mr. Raymond's pen was that president's support in what might be termed his renouncing. But Mr. Raymond unlike the other three of the quartet never had a share of unmaking any president.

Founding Great Metropolitan Dailies. Although all of this famous editorial quartet are dead, each lives to a marked extent in the journals that each founded. The Albany Evening Journal, The New York Herald, The New York Tribune and The New York Times. It was my good fortune to know personally all of them; to have been on intimate terms with three of them.

Mr. Bennett was a native Scot; Mr. Greeley took birth among the granite hills of New Hampshire; Mr. Weed under the shadows of the Catskill mountains about the time Rip Van Winkle was still sleeping there, and Mr. Raymond's infant eyes first opened on the green mountains of Vermont.

Circumstances strangely threw together the quartet at the very beginning of their journalistic careers. In 1840 Messrs. Weed and Greeley were editorially co-operating for the cause of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Mr. Bennett had been serving for the same cause as sub-editor to The Courier and Enquirer. When Mr. Bennett quitted that employment to found—like Greeley—one or two minor and comparatively unsuccessful journals; and next, in 1855, to originate The New York Herald, Mr. Raymond succeeded him in The Courier and Enquirer, and next leaving that post took employment under Mr. Greeley on The Tribune. Thus Mr. Raymond, when starting The Times, had acquired reminiscence of knowledge of both Bennett and Greeley's journalistic trends, as had the editor of The Tribune of the newspaper methods of Mr. Weed. Nevertheless, it is notable that each in early as well as in later newspaper conduct stuck to original methods, imbued with personal idiosyncrasies. At the time Mr. Raymond, in connection with the late George Jones as a business partner, founded The New York Times, Mr. Weed had already become recognized as a political Nestor, and Messrs. Bennett and Greeley had also been already acknowledged as potent monarchs in the realms of journalism.

Editorial Warfare and Amusements. Messrs. Weed and Greeley had then already become acknowledged makers of governors and presidents, and Mr. Raymond had taken rank as an Albany legislator, at an era when a new radical state constitution had called for the services at the state capitol of the most capable politicians in both whig and democratic parties. Mr. Bennett, as always after-wards, stood without active political affiliations but with tendencies somewhat antagonistic to the whiggery of the other three. His favorite editorial amusement was to set one party on a Monday, for instance; the other party on a Wednesday, and on a Friday knock their heads together in the doing of the legislature. On another and more notable occasion Mr. Greeley had adopted during his New England youthful days, and always wore in after life. Upon one occasion Mr. Greeley's pen termed Mr. Weed a "leper of the lobby," alluding to the latter's persistent interest in the doing of the legislature. On another and notable occasion Mr. Greeley in an editorial denominated Mr. Raymond as the "little leper."

In Personal Appearance. Allusion has just been made to the eccentricity in dress of Mr. Greeley. Throughout

life he was addicted to loose and ill-fitting garments. Indeed one of his biographers gave an instance of Mr. Greeley's losing a job as a printer because of his alleged slovenliness in attire when he came asking employment. His enemies—who declared Diogenes to be really a cockcomb in affecting odd costume—contended that Mr. Greeley took as much pains in making himself negligee as Raymonds did in obeying the celebrated lines of the English poet:

"'Tho' wrong the mode, comply: more sense by following others' folly than your own.'"

Yet Mr. Greeley was always neat and clean, and what was implied in the fact that he belonged to the literary men of Dr. Johnson's era. Mr. Greeley was, as Carlyle has phrased it, "internally clean" also, for he abhorred wine, spirits and tobacco, and preferred a vegetarian diet. Mr. Weed to an extent shared Mr. Greeley's distaste toward dress and his gray shawl and slouching Kosuth hat became in time a portion of his personality in public. Mr. Bennett was exceptionally well dressed at all times, and perhaps his immaculate

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Mr. Greeley often suggested in his appearance a Mohammedan pilgrim fresh from a mosque. Mr. Weed had hesitancy of speech—often of great value when he desired to weigh words—and he was a combination of Sphinx and Argos. Mr. Greeley never laid aside the yankee drawl of his boyhood, but always spoke to the point and often with impolicy Mr. Bennett, when excited or interested, would relapse into Scotch accent, and although unusually reserved in conversation was when he talked as when he wrote, lucidly epigrammatic. Mr. Raymond was gifted with a melodious voice and a discreet volubility which increased his oratorical powers when he became a man of letters, a speaker of the assembly and a congressman.

Editorial Methods.

Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Raymond knew how to keep the editorial finger on the popular pulse, and allow his newspaper columns to beat with it; when and how to administer news, and to prescribe its proper quantity and quality; how to acquire it and to suitably use it; how to use fertility of suggestion to assistants; how in the news hopper to volt chaff from the grain; how to sometimes fuse news in an appropriate crucible; how to weigh news in the editorial scales with discretion while adjudging whether to employ as it were trays of advantage weights accordingly as the demands of the day selected weights. And, finally, how to graduate news or comments to the many men of many minds who composed newspaper readers. Both appreciated that news and events needed to be assorted like as the proprietor of a bazaar of alertness, and what wisdom was implied in the Latin saw, *carpe diem*. They editorially practiced upon the maxim "the law favors the vigilant and not sleepers." Each possessed journalistic enthusiasm and diffused it among their staff. While they believed in division of labor, each felt the necessity of an impress of the one man power.

Mr. Bennett was the greatest editor of the quartet because—paraphrasing the line of Edward Dyer, an English poet of the sixteenth century—"My mind to me a kingdom is," he felt "My newspaper is my kingdom." The Herald from the first day of its founding it and then becoming in his own person its editor, its staff, its business manager and its salesmen and from the very hour when he published his small sheet in a Wall street basement, until the day of his death; when his scepter wielded then in an editorial marble palace was passed to his namesake son, remained as his kingdom for his exclusive regard. Mr. Bennett's thoughts, aims and purposes were concentrated upon that kingdom; while the other three of the quartet were more or less also immersed in political management and were using the sword of partisan organization therein in company with the mightier pen. When tendered by President Lincoln the post of a foreign mission in apparent acknowledgement of the editorial services that his pen had rendered during the early dark days of the civil war, Mr. Bennett remarked to me: "Who has a greater scope for diplomacy than the proprietor of a daily American newspaper?" Wherefore he declined the mission.

In this turn, Thurlow Weed during half a century of his eventful participation in political movements declined many tendered offices, various and honorable in scope. He preferred to be a Warwick to being a crowned political monarch. But at the inception of the civil war he accepted along with Roman Catholic Bishop John Hughes and Protestant Bishop McIlvaine a designation as a private commissioner towards averting their presumed intention of proclaiming international belligerency between northern and southern forces.

Individual Traits and Eccentricities. It may be observed that Mr. Weed's personal magnetism became peculiarly noticeable by every one brought in contact with him. They all recognized what we now

call the hypnotic eyes that alone so caressingly and the magnetic habitual touch of his fingers on the arm of him who he colloquially addressed.

"How could I resist him," said on one occasion a candidate at a political convention, who withdrew his name to the consternation of his supporters, "for when he pressed my arm and whispered to me 'for the good of our party,' I became the unwilling victim of his will power."

"That profession of annual magnetism was undoubtedly the great secret of his unvarying success as a political leader. He had no need to take election as a governor, for political tradition embalms the fact that during the gubernatorial terms of four chief magistrates of New York state he was the guiding power behind their chairs. This same tradition narrates that William Henry Seward when first governor, almost boyish in appearance, was on one occasion passenger in a stage coach seated beside the driver who was ignorant of the rank of his box seat neighbor. Thurlow Weed, who was seated next to Seward, delicately hinted to the chairman that he himself was governor. Whereupon John scornfully laughed and contemptuously flicking his whip remarked: 'No, no, that won't go down. Any fool knows that the name of our governor is Thurlow Weed.'"

None others of the quartet possessed personal magnetism. Mr. Greeley was apt to become aggressive in manner; Mr. Bennett's conduct was restrained by a habit of suspecting motives; Mr. Raymond was urbane and popular but never magnetic among men. Men of mature years may be generally divided into yesterday's and tomorrow's men. One class, for instance, fond of memories and reminiscences; and another addicted to anticipations of the future. Mr. Raymond was of a popular novel-looking backward; and the other looking forward in preference. Messrs. Weed and Greeley were to a large extent yesterday's men, boys Messrs. Bennett and Raymond decidedly were to-morrow men. Every editor must, of course be both a tomorrow man and a yesterday man while he lives. His location in the past or the future is a matter of degree and his newspaper so demand. But Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley were habitually prone to refer to the past; while Mr. Bennett and Mr. Raymond seemed to be more futurity and present minded. In private conversation the two first named lingered on the "what has been," but the other two on the "what is to be." To a certain extent the two first named were pessimists; but the other two were optimists. Mr. Bennett was especially given to editorializing upon expected events and to prognostications. He hailed novel schemes in social progress, invention and scientific advance. So far as his potent pen is concerned he has been said to have laid the Atlantic cable. In its darkest hours he persistently comforted himself with the thought that the fulfillment of his crude predictions under the almighty magical genius of Edison.

Editorial Policies. The quartet varied in their estimation of the requisites for editorial life. For instance, when Mr. Raymond believed that he who had no convictions was the best editor, Mr. Greeley awarded the palm to the editor who held strong convictions. The ideas which Messrs. Weed and Bennett shared on the subject were that the best editor was he who followed the trend of popular convictions in the majority upon pending questions. They each put great editorial reliance on vox populi. But if Mr. Greeley did not

approve of that vox he honestly endeavored to hush it. A favorite expression of Mr. Bennett was that one province of an editor was to put scenes of life into the minds of readers without requiring them to think much as they read.

Each of the quartet became popular with his staff. Mr. Greeley for his frankness, quaintness and directness; Mr. Raymond for his varying urbanity and consideration for the feelings of others; Mr. Weed by reason of his personal magnetism and his recognized good judgment about men and events, and Mr. Bennett for his grave, courteous dignity and his valued sentences and marvelous spread of information. He was gifted with a Walter Scott life memory, and was to his staff what I may term a peripatetic encyclopedia. Mr. Weed and Mr. Bennett were the editors of the day, and these wholly to subordinates; but the other two editors while believing in division of labor among assistants really shared in details in newspaper management and to a large extent shared in arrangement of these.

With that most necessary adjunct to a successful journalism, the business office, Messrs. Weed and Greeley held no connection or supervision. Mr. Raymond enjoyed the business office, and he was the business manager of The Times of his partner, the late George Jones, who was in his day undoubtedly the most capable newspaper publisher that any country ever knew. In the business department of The Herald and the New York Tribune, Mr. Raymond was in the stamp of the present day, are feebly and ineffectually styled "editors," but he personally supervised the business details of The Herald until his son and namesake came into the necessary reality for relieving him of such attention.

It was a misfortune in Mr. Greeley's life that he never had the slightest aptness for business in its commercial sense. Upon a particular occasion at one of the well-known evening salons that the literary Carey sisters weekly held in their cozy house on Lexington avenue, where the representative literate, artists and music lovers of New York city assembled, the topic of conversation was the character of the character of Micawber from his own father; and Mr. Greeley said: "My paternal grandfather was a Micawber. He was a man of indolence notes for neighboring farmers in the village of Amherst reduced him to bankruptcy and compelled his emigration to another state." Oddly enough this same talk came into the conversation of the evening. He lost large sums throughout his New York residence by indulging in commerce, and he was a considerable loser. He was the only impulsive member of the quartet, and impulsiveness in business matters is not a desirable trait. So it came to pass that when Mr. Greeley died he owned only six shares of The New York Tribune. Out of the very large number of shares that he once possessed.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

HO! FOR CUMBERLAND.

Low Rates Again July 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

The Southern Railway will on July 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st sell round trip tickets from all its stations in Georgia to Cumberland Island and return at one fare for the round trip. This rate from Atlanta will be \$3.00. Tickets good returning until August 1st, 1896. The Southern Railway is the only through Pullman sleeping car line in daily operation to Sea Shore. Express leaves Atlanta 8:30 p. m., Macon 11:30 p. m., arriving Brunswick 7:30 a. m. For tickets and information apply ticket agents Southern Railway. H. H. TAYLOR, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga. July 14-16

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames, Atlanta. C. J. Davis, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 46 Marietta street. Send for samples.

St. Clair Steam Coal. Best on the market. See us before placing your order. Best always the cheapest. ATLANTA COAL AND LUMBER CO., No. 2 South Broadway.



THURLOW WEED.

HENRY RAYMOND.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

HORACE GREELEY.

contributor (Heloise), which had been surreptitiously obtained and published in a garbled form. Mr. Greeley was similarly referred to as the "white-coated philosopher" in allusion to the traditional light-colored overcoat that The Tribune editor had adopted during his New England youthful days, and always wore in after life. Upon one occasion Mr. Greeley's pen termed Mr. Weed a "leper of the lobby," alluding to the latter's persistent interest in the doing of the legislature. On another and notable occasion Mr. Greeley in an editorial denominated Mr. Raymond as the "little leper."

In Personal Appearance. Allusion has just been made to the eccentricity in dress of Mr. Greeley. Throughout

life he was addicted to loose and ill-fitting garments. Indeed one of his biographers gave an instance of Mr. Greeley's losing a job as a printer because of his alleged slovenliness in attire when he came asking employment. His enemies—who declared Diogenes to be really a cockcomb in affecting odd costume—contended that Mr. Greeley took as much pains in making himself negligee as Raymonds did in obeying the celebrated lines of the English poet:

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physicians, will be beautifully recalled. Among the guests invited to meet the physicians will be Mr. and Mrs. Welborn Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Miss Cora Brown, Miss Fowler and others.

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin ts at Tate spring till the first of August, when she will join her father, Mr. H. J. Lamar, and her sister, Mrs. McLaren, at Saratoga.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon was among the brilliant women in attendance at the conference of the leaders of the American revolution, at Saratoga.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones have returned from Lathia Springs.

Judge and Mrs. Adams will entertain friends during the summer Mr. and Mrs. John Tomlinson, of Birmingham.

Miss Lily Cabanels, of Macon, is visiting the city, and will be an attendant at the Wing-Stearnes wedding.

Miss Ethel May, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. May, is at present visiting in Canada. She was returned to her home in September, and enters a three years' course in literature and art.

Miss Jean Swift, the guest of Miss Louise Hopkins on Ponce de Leon circle.

Atlanta will have among its beautiful representatives at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Miss Marion May, who will be under the happy chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles. She is a charming and unusually bright and

man's organizations in the south, and proved that the woman of society and fashion can accomplish more than any other class of women in the advancement and progress of her sex.

Mrs. Eva Lyons left Thursday with her lovely little granddaughter, Miss Eva Eleanor Slider, for Hot Springs, Ark., to visit relatives. On their return they will go to Texas and other points.

Mr. J. H. Pinson has returned from a pleasant trip of three weeks in Alabama and Mississippi.

Colonel Charles Z. Blacklock, who has been so ill at his home on Highland avenue for the past ten weeks, is able to sit up in his room for a short time each day. His many friends will not be surprised to know that he is now out of all danger, and it will be but a short time until he will be among them once more.

Miss Mary Woolf has gone to Lexington, where she will spend this summer with friends and relatives.

Professor George W. Miles, headmaster of the well-known school at St. Albans, Va., is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McDermott Wilson.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blacklock, of Fayetteville, is the guest of relatives up this city.

Kirkwood, Ga., July 18.—(Special).—The ladies of Kirkwood in the past week have had made one of the best cycling trips south of the city, and a scene never to be forgotten. Gliding silently along amidst the beauties of that ideal suburban



She Is One of the Most Popular, as well as Among the Most Charming,
of Last Season's Debutantes.

LaGrange, Ga., July 18.—(Special).—The social week opened Monday night with a dance at the home of Mrs. H. B. Andrews, given by the young men in honor of the Misses Vanira Johnson, of Atlanta and Carrie Melton, of West Point, who are visiting the Misses Morton at Church street. Mr. Gus Tom Whitaker and Miss Sallie Mount Mason were the leaders. Those present were: Muriel Jones, John Johnson, of Atlanta; Carrie Melton, of West Point; Sallie Mount Mason, Elizabeth and Edna Egan, Florida; Mary Clarke, Kate Winkinson, Mary Thomas, of Columbus; Eva Whitaker, Marie Robertson, Leandra and Annie Ode, of Seattle; George E. Williams, R. A. Ridley, D. D. C. Dunlap, J. L. Smith, F. T. and C. Edmondson, D. Hawkins, S. W. F. T. and John Johnson, of Georgia; J. K. Edmonson, Ed Bradford, F. C. Ferrell, L. Phillips, C. F. Howard, of Atlanta; John Johnson, of Georgia; J. K. Edmonson, West Point. Mrs. H. A. Mason, of West Point, and J. K. Clark were the chaperones.

Joseph E. Penson gave a most delightful progressive party at her

Miss Edna Marshall has returned home, after a delightful visit to relatives in Cross, Ga.

Misses Polly Rucker, Cecelia Rosa, Morgan, Bernabe, and Gladys of Mrs. A. J. Lloyd.

Misses Maggie and Josephine Wood leave early for a visit to their aunt, Mrs. W. Majors, in Baltimore. They will visit at Point Comfort before returning.

Mrs. A. A. Gober has gone to Lookout Mountain to spend a few weeks.

Miss Harriette Irwin has returned from Mrs. W. C. Webb's visit to Mrs. Frank Walker, Norcross.

Mrs. Logan Crichton is spending ten days the Cliff house, at Talulah Falls.

The friends of Miss Estelle Burney will pleased to learn of her return to the city. She is just from a pleasant trip to Asheville, N. C., where she has been for a few days.

The entertainments of the week was that given by Major and Mrs. Enoch Callaway Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. B. Hargraves of the LaGrange chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

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H. SIN,
ALL STREET.
Our Clearance Sale!
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
-They must be sold, no matter how

to 1⁰⁰
to 3⁰⁰
to 5⁰⁰
duced to 7⁰⁰
duced to \$1.00

Corsets.

One lot of Ladies' Corsets 2⁰⁰

Ladies' perfect fitting ventilated Summer Corsets, warranted to wear, were 50c and 75c, at 3⁰⁰

75c quality French Coutille Corsets, R. & C. make, extra long waist, at 4⁰⁰

Umbrellas.

Fast black English Gloria Umbrellas 4⁰⁰

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, natural hard wood and mourning handles, worth \$1.25 7⁰⁰

White and tan turn linen back Cuffs, all styles	21c
Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, Collars and Cuff Buttons and Studs...	5c
Ladies' Silk Belts, were 25c, at 10c	
New lot of fine quality white Kid Belts	25c

Bargains for Men.

75c quality puff bosom Shirts...	29c
\$1 and \$1.25 quality Laundered Colored Shirts, separate Collars and Cuffs	75c
Lonsdale Cambric Night Shirts, were \$1, at	59c
White Laundered Dress Shirts, \$1 and \$1.25 qualities, with small imperfection in laundry, plain	

or plated bosom, choice at...\$60
Washable Neckwear, Club House
Ties or Bows, 3 for\$60
Men's Unlaundered Madras Negligé
Shirts, were 50c35

SELECTING THE FACULTY

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It is To Be One of the Best in
the South.

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TEACHERS OF KNOWN ABILITY

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Miss Clementine MacGregor To Be
Director of Music in Mrs. Crawley's
School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Mrs. C. D. Crawley has secured Miss Margaret E. MacGregor as one of her assistants in the literary department of her school. She will have charge of the classes in higher mathematics, as well as courses in mental and physical science, logic and Bible study. Miss MacGregor is graduate of Rutgers Female college, New York city, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with special training from the faculty regarding her talents and attainments in mathematics. The trustees of the college, G. W. Samson, D.D., LL.D., the distinguished educator, for thirty-five years president in Washington and New York, thus writes of Miss MacGregor: "While eminent in other departments, she is pre-eminently so in her application of the useful and fine arts, she has developed an excellent and original and genial temperment, I predict for her special success in the profession of higher education. She has had much hard experience and success in her profession, and is acknowledged to be a highly gifted person." In 1902 she had charge of the department of higher mathematics in Stetson's university, and since then has conducted a private school of her own in Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Clementine M. MacGregor, graduate of the Metropolitan College of Music, New York, has accepted the position of organist in the department of church music, organ, musical theory and history in Mrs. D. Crawley's school.

This college, of which Dudley Buck is

President, and Albert Ross Parsons, Vice President, chief executive officer of the department, in bestowing her diploma, says of Miss MacGregor has evinced "an exceptional intelligence in her department's contentions and methodical studies qualified her to impart the best instruction to her pupils, while her refined and well-grounded model will afford them a valuable model for their own style of work." The department of harmony her working has been uniformly excellent. Her standing in the examinations was first in class of fifteen.

Professor Herbert W. Greene, secretary of the college, wrote on May 15:

"Dear Miss MacGregor—I give me pleasure to announce that your pupils at the competition exercises were very successful. It was so satisfactory that the committee unanimously recommended you as honorable member on the programme at Cheltenham Hall."

Miss Kate S. Chittenden, associate editor of The Symphatic Method, writes thus:

"Professor Parsons—Miss MacGregor has acquitted an exceptionally fine examination. She is surely one of the brightest heart than any student that has come to us this season. I am sure you will be proud of her."

Miss MacGregor has taught with great success in the piano-forte department of Jackson University, in MacGregor Institute, which she conducted private classes in Jacksonville, Fla., and New York City.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says:

Now that the party has spoken Internal Life should cease," says The Macon Evening News. "We have nothing to gain and nothing to lose by further criticism of the party platform or its candidates." "We are not going to let our party be run by the Georgia Society for the Blind," says the Georgia Society for the Blind.

IN, EET. ce Sale! PRICES!

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19c
39c
50c
79c
\$1.00

Corsets.....21c

fitting ventilated

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and 75c, at...35c

Coutille Corsets,

extra long waist,

49c

Gloria Umbrel.

49c

Umbrellas, natural

mourning hand-

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21c

Turn linen back

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WORD FROM GANTT

South Carolina Editor Writes a Strong
Letter to The Constitution.

DIAGNOSES THE SITUATION

Points Out to the Populists That Bryan
Is the Man To Be Elected
in November.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 18.—Editor Constitution: I have just read an editorial from Hon. Thomas E. Watson in The People's Party Paper, in which he argues against the populists endorsing the ticket nominated at Chicago last week.

As one who has worked for and with the alliance since its first organization, and is thoroughly enlisted in the cause of our farmers, I ask the use of your columns to lay my views before my populist friends in Georgia. I would have addressed this letter to Mr. Watson's paper, but for the fact that through that medium I could not have time to reach the people until too late to accomplish anything.

I claim the proud distinction of having signed The Athens Banner, the only paper in the United States that supported the alliance cause when in its swaddling clothes. I also had charge of their state organ, and I believe that the farmers of Georgia will bear me out in the assertion that I have labored for their cause faithfully, fearlessly and unselfishly. I could have represented my district in congress, but felt that I could do the cause more good with my pen and working in the ranks.

I would have been living in Georgia today but for the fact that the alliance decided to align itself with the populist party, and while I felt that I could not oppose my former friends, at the same time I felt that I could not follow them to the farmers to secede from the democratic party and attempt to build up a new and independent political movement in the south.

With our late slave owning states the word "democracy" means more than party allegiance; it means the political supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. For the whites to divide in the south makes of our colored voters political arbiters. And I further knew that the controlling majority of our black population was in the hands of the men who constitute the alliance movement, and now the people's party, are poor, and have no money to spend in the purchase of votes. Their opponents are the men who have the "bottle," and that they have used it to good purpose is clearly demonstrated by the fact that when I left Georgia the farmers controlled the legislature by more than a three-fourths majority, and had elected their governor, as also six members of congress.

How Cleveland Was Nominated in '92. But not only this, but the populist movement in the south is directly responsible for the nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1892. Had alliance men gone into our democratic conventions and dictated the delegates the friends of silver would then have controlled the Chicago convention, as was done last week, and a man in full accord and sympathy with the masses of our population nominated and elected. This I know to be a fact. Senator Irby, of South Carolina, stated to me on his return from Chicago that had he the undivided delegations of Georgia and Alabama at his back Grover Cleveland never had been nominated as president.

I know that our southern populists are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, and that "hope delayed maketh the heart sick." They have been so long deceived that they were ready to follow any political will-o'-the-wisp that they thought would lead them to relief. The last work I did on the press in Georgia was to appeal to my alliance friends and brethren to beware of this populist mirage, and continue to fight their battles from behind the ramparts of democracy. And I will here add that I have accomplished in South Carolina what I thought so earnestly to accomplish in Georgia. In this state the farmers absolutely control their government; they elect their own officers, United States Senator down to corner; and neither are our voters manipulated through courthouse mass meetings, nor statehouse conventions, but we have direct democratic primaries, where every white voter can repair to the polls and cast his ballot for the man of his choice; and the ticket thus selected becomes the democratic nominee.

I was in attendance upon the late Chicago convention. I heard Mr. Bryan's address; and could my populist friends throughout this union have been present on that occasion, I know that they would have heartily and unanimously endorsed our standard bearer. It was not so much what Mr. Bryan said, as the earnestness and eloquence with which he uttered his words. I believe that God has raised up that young man to break the golden shackles which bind the people, and lead them to victory and relief.

Our South Carolina delegates went to Chicago with the motto inscribed upon their banner, "Free Silver or Bust." We went, however, as Jeffersonian democrats, but believed that bimetalism was the fundamental principle of our party and should a British gold standard platform be adopted it would be a prostitution of our principles and a betrayal of our party. After casting her first vote, as instructed, for B. R. Tillman, the old Palmetto State voted unanimously for William J. Bryan, and this was chosen by the people as standard bearer of the silver forces amid such an outburst of enthusiasm as we have never witnessed again, and perhaps will never be witnessed again.

Will Not Anchor at Wall Street.

I have closely read Mr. Watson's able editorial, and he has always contended, and boldly asserted, that he was a Jeffersonian democrat, but withdrew from his party because it was anchored to Wall street and controlled by the money power.

I admit that this has been true in the past; but last week in Chicago those freebooters and pirates that had captured the ship of democracy, our sails set to the silver breeze, and a commander taken fresh from the ranks of the common people, and in full sympathy with every interest of the masses, placed in command. Under the guidance of William J. Bryan, Mr. Watson must confess that there is no possible danger of anchoring at any Wall street wharf. On the other hand, the British gold standard, so-called "democrats" have given up all hope of regaining the power wrested from them in Chicago last week, and are now at work organizing a party of their own. And just here let me say that this is just what we want those goldbugs to do. The advocates of the robber dollar have had the friends of silver divided all along, and now if we can get the "sound money democrats" to nominate a third ticket, Bryan and free silver will sweep this country in the idea of November.

But if the counsel of my friend, Hon. T. E. Watson, is followed by the populists, nothing but defeat is in store for silver. I can see, read the columns of the gold standard organ, and you will see their only hope rests in the St. Louis convention of populists repudiating Bryan and putting out a separate free silver ticket. In fact, I believe that all this talk about a gold standard democratic ticket is to deceive the populists and encourage them to oppose the Chicago nominees, under the hallucination that the adherents to the financial policy of President Cleveland will not coalesce with republicans. But lay not that flatteringunction to your souls, my populist friends. Let your St. Louis convention refuse to endorse Bryan, and you will see the money power of this country, without regard to party, flop together and supporting McKinley to a man. The gold doleaters will then have the friends of silver divided, while the money power, as of yore, will present a united and unbroken front. For long years our southern democrats have been controlled through a sham tariff reform battle. But the people now see what ails Hannah, and you cannot fool them and more forever.

Mr. Watson acknowledges in his editorial that the principal populist demands have been engrafted into the democratic platform, and neither can he say a word against W. J. Bryan; but uses our nominees for the vice presidency, Mr. Sewall, as a booger to frighten populists from support of the ticket, under the plea that Sewall is a millionaire. Does not Mr. Watson know that on a party ticket the vice presidency is as the fifth wheel to a wagon? Take, for instance, Mr. Stevenson. What could he do against President Cleveland? A few weeks ago Mr. Watson was boasting through his paper about the inroads that populism was making in the east, and if that be true, where is the harm in giving to distant Maine a little rotten-end watermelon?

Watson Not Consistent.

But our friend Watson forgets his usual consistency in the editorial to which we refer. Mr. Watson in one paragraph says: "Would it not be absurd for us to fuse with the democrats on their national ticket and fight them on their state tickets?" "Would not such a position be ludicrous to golds and men?" "Such a thing cannot be done, and it is idle to talk about it. If we support Bryan we must support McKinley. We must go the whole hog."

But immediately following this declaration, Mr. Watson continues:

sonian democrat, but withdrew from his party because it was anchored to Wall street and controlled by the money power. I admit that this has been true in the past; but last week in Chicago those freebooters and pirates that had captured the ship of democracy, our sails set to the silver breeze, and a commander taken fresh from the ranks of the common people, and in full sympathy with every interest of the masses, placed in command. Under the guidance of William J. Bryan, Mr. Watson must confess that there is no possible danger of anchoring at any Wall street wharf. On the other hand, the British gold standard, so-called "democrats" have given up all hope of regaining the power wrested from them in Chicago last week, and are now at work organizing a party of their own. And just here let me say that this is just what we want those goldbugs to do. The advocates of the robber dollar have had the friends of silver divided all along, and now if we can get the "sound money democrats" to nominate a third ticket, Bryan and free silver will sweep this country in the idea of November.

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Mr. Watson acknowledges in his editorial that the principal populist demands have been engrafted into the democratic platform, and neither can he say a word against W. J. Bryan; but uses our nominees for the vice presidency, Mr. Sewall, as a booger to frighten populists from support of the ticket, under the plea that Sewall is a millionaire. Does not Mr. Watson know that on a party ticket the vice presidency is as the fifth wheel to a wagon? Take, for instance, Mr. Stevenson. What could he do against President Cleveland? A few weeks ago Mr. Watson was boasting through his paper about the inroads that populism was making in the east, and if that be true, where is the harm in giving to distant Maine a little rotten-end watermelon?

Watson Not Consistent.

But our friend Watson forgets his usual consistency in the editorial to which we refer. Mr. Watson in one paragraph says: "Would it not be absurd for us to fuse with the democrats on their national ticket and fight them on their state tickets?" "Would not such a position be ludicrous to golds and men?" "Such a thing cannot be done, and it is idle to talk about it. If we support Bryan we must support McKinley. We must go the whole hog."

But immediately following this declaration, Mr. Watson continues:

"The hope of a general concentration of the silver forces passed away when the democrats ignored Teller."

"There was a man, high in position, strong in talent, and blameless in character, who had just cut loose from the republican party on account of his loyalty to free silver."

"And the democrats nominated him, they would have shown that they really put the cause of silver ahead of the selfish interests of their party."

"Carried forward by this mighty impulse, it is highly probable that the populists would also have accepted Teller, and he would have gone into battle with the united cohorts of silver behind him."

Now, let me ask my friend Watson if there are not many precedents where political parties, feeling that it would be unwise to embark in a national campaign, have maintained their state organizations and based on presidential nominations with another party?

And again, Bryan is opposed to the high protective ideas of the republican party, while Teller has never repudiated this platform in the republican platform, and had his convention endorsed silver, and at the same time upheld McKinley's tariff reform tariff views, Mr. Teller would never have walked out of that hall, but remained today a true and loyal member of the republican party.

Bryan not only represents the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, but opposes the robber tariff laws fixed upon this country by William McKinley, and against which Mr. Teller has never raised his voice in protest.

But the issue that my populist friends in Georgia must face is: Do they hold their free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, and which means emancipation for the people from the domination of the money power, paramount to the political success of their party? And do they not, as reasoning and intelligent men, know that it is a matter utterly impossible for the cause of silver to triumph with its friends divided and split in twain, while the advocates of the British gold standard are united to a man and pulling together? Mr. Watson confesses that the populists hold the balance of power, when he says:

Reduced to its last analysis, the Chicago platform is a prayer in these classic words: "Help me Cassius, or I sink,"—populism being the Cassius."

Patriotic Populists Appealed To.

But my appeal to the patriotic members of the populist party is not made in the interest of any candidate, but in behalf of a struggling and long suffering people. I believe that the St. Louis convention will be equal to the emergency, and like unto our South Carolina democrats, hold fealty to principle paramount to party success. If Mr. Bryan and free silver win the victory, we can break the golden shackles that Wall street and Lombard street have fixed upon us, then it makes very little difference to the people what the name of the party under which they have triumphed. There is nothing in a name, Shakespeare tells us that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." What we want is a triumph of our principles, and once free bimetalism upon this republic, we can afford to forget the name of the party, and the name of the party under which they have triumphed.

I feel authorized in thus addressing the populists of Georgia for they are my friends of yore, and we have fought many hotly contested political battles together. Besides, I sympathize with them in their indignation against the disorganizing course that they pursued. And I am also free to say that had the Chicago convention nominated a Wall street dictator, the republican, the democratic and populists parties.

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HUMPHREYS'

No. 10

TRIUMPHS

OVER

DYSPEPSIA

Indigestion, weak stomach, bad taste, coated tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite and dull, heavy, stupid feeling; being cured by water and food after the method of Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 10.

Ask your druggist for a manual of all diseases, or mailed free on request.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, \$1.00, Humphrey's Medicine Company, 679 Broadway, New York.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The delegates from the Baptist Sunday school convention are home and express themselves as being well pleased with the work accomplished and the kind treatment they received at the hands of the people of Rome. Professor J. S. Brandon, of the speaking of the meeting, said that it was one of the most successful meetings in the history of the convention and, and he, the good people of Rome did all in their power to make the meeting a success, and to see that all were cared for. They will meet at LaGrange next year.

There are more than thirty conferences, conventions, associations, Sunday school conventions, district and quarterly conferences operating along the lines of education, morals, religion and wealth among the nine hundred thousand colored people in this state every year. The good that these gatherings do may seem small, but it is not so by any means. The good results of these gatherings is seen in the home, in the church, in the Sunday school and in the state, and the great good that are yet to accomplish cannot be foretold by human mind.

The subject, "How to Make Home Happy," was discussed at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting last Sunday by S. Lester and others. Such general topics cannot fail to do much good among the people. We are putting forth every effort to reach the people of Georgia. The Christian Endeavor meeting that was held at Bethel church last Sunday afternoon from 3.30 to 4.30 o'clock. It promises to be a strong auxiliary to the church.

Bishop A. Grant preached a powerful sermon last Sunday night at Bethel. There were present nearly 400 people, and the audience were several of his white friends. His text was "Remember me." After the sermon more than thirty persons united with the church. On Monday evening at 6 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Alexander gave a tea to bishop and Mrs. Grant.

Bishop W. J. Gaines and daughter will leave soon for his field of labor in California. He will make his headquarters in San Francisco. The great work for good these men are doing for their people and the United States of America cannot be told.

Last Wednesday quite a number of persons left Atlanta on a three or four weeks trip through the north, east and west. They will visit the forts, Canada, etc. Among those to go are many school teachers, business and professional men of our race from different parts of the south and especially from various parts of Georgia.

Professor Spencer, principal of the public schools of Columbus; Dr. Coffy, proprietor of a drug store of Columbus, and Dr. E. H. Mayer were in the city this week, guests of Colonel F. L. Cramley, No. 246 Auburn avenue. They left for Canada and other points. Among those to go from Atlanta were W. C. Thomas and H. White.

On Tuesday night the members of the church and friends of Rev. H. H. Proctor and family assembled at the First Congregational church and amid much social and instrumental, original poems, etc., welcomed their pastor and his family home to his labors again. After the literary program of the evening they held a feast in the basement of the church.

Dr. J. W. Hayes delivered an able speech before the teachers at Valdosta last week.

In the First Congregational church at the corner of Courtland and Houston streets is an oil painting worthy of note. It is a picture of the Saviour and his disciples, and is a very good production and goes a long way to show what the young artist, Julian Gordon, could do if he financially able to make himself proficient.

The teachers' institutes which are being held in various parts of the state this year cannot fail to do great good for our people and the state. Our state school commissioner, Hon. Mr. Orman, is pushing his work with great energy. The institute which convened at Monticello did some excellent work and adopted a set of resolutions which should be adopted by every institute in the state and the State Teachers' Association also.

Mrs. Mattie Ford and Mrs. S. S. Butler are now in Washington, D. C. They are delegates from the National Association of American Women, which assembled in the city on the 20th, 21st and 22d of July. The masses of our people are expecting much good to come from that meeting, and I feel that their expectations will not be in vain.

In many of the large cities in this country our people are beginning to open hospitals where their people can get the best attention; where they can be attended by their own physicians, and where their girls can not only be trained as regular professional nurses, but where they may have a chance to put their profession in practice.

In Washington we have the Freedmen's hospital, now under the direction of Dr. Daniel H. Williams, formerly of Chicago. Dr. Williams first studied medicine under Surgeon General Henry Palmer in Jacksonville, Wis. He afterwards graduated at the Chicago medical college and settled in Chicago, where he built up a large practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Ninth International Medical Congress. He was surgeon to the south side dispensary, Chicago, from 1884 to 1892; and from 1892 to 1893, he was physician in charge to the Protestant orphan asylum from 1888 to 1893; member of the Illinois state board of health in 1893, reappointed to that honorable position in 1891. He is also a member of the National Hygienic Club, of Chicago, and was appointed surgeon in charge to the Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., February 15, 1894, by Mr. Hoke Smith, of this city. He has made many excellent changes in that hospital since he has had charge of it. The Protestant hospital, equal to the best in the world, in Chicago, is said to be one of the nearest and best equipped of its kind in America. A gentleman a few weeks ago gave the hospital \$50,000 and Mr. H. H. Kohlmeier gave the ground and they are now erecting a hospital building with the modern improvements. United States anywhere in the world. Who will do likewise for Atlanta? We need such an institution here; who will build a monument to some of their relations, in the shape of a great hospital for the colored people, which will live through all coming ages? Some one ought to do it, and it must be done in some way.

The Douglas Memorial hospital in Philadelphia, with Dr. Morsell at its head; in Nashville is the Boyd infirmary, with Dr. T. Boyd in charge; in Savannah is a hospital and nurse training school, with Dr. C. McCane and Dr. Allice W. McCane in charge, and at Montgomery, Ala., is the Hale infirmary. In all these institutions much good is being done for suffering humanity, and the health of the communities in which they are situated. We can only see the great need of such institutions when we are brought face to face with the fact that many people die who ought to live longer. Think of 10,000 colored people dying here in Atlanta in the past fifteen years! During the past five years, with a little hospital care, 4,473 of our people have died. I have spent some time in investigating the causes of this wonderful death rate among my people, and while I have found ignorance, poverty, intemperance and neglect prominent among the causes, I also find the want of more and better hospitals one of the main causes of this wonderful death rate. When we think of a colored population of more than 40,000 and only hospital facilities for that is sixteen hundred and sixteen females—we are again brought face to face to the gravity of the situation. We throw up our hands in horror and exclaim, "The negro is dying out, but made little or no effort to save his life."

I called at the Grady hospital last Tuesday and was told that they had only twenty-two patients, and that they had only one male and sixteen female, "and even that is sixteen hundred and sixteen females—we are again brought face to face to the gravity of the situation. We throw up our hands in horror and exclaim, "The negro is dying out, but made little or no effort to save his life."

The question uppermost in my mind how to reduce this enormous death rate among my people in this city, and I went to the great hospital facilities would do much in that direction. If I were able I would build here in Atlanta a great hospital, equal to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston, with all the best departments, and especially the children's department. The great need of such a department is evident when we see that the hospital in 1891, 123 colored children under five years of age have been taken to the hospital, and of these the poor who are not able to travel

"PHOSPHATE GIN"

A true medicine.

No license required to sell it.

Cures Backache--Kidneys--

Bladder--Liver--Urinary troubles.

Treasury Department,

Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C. July 2, 1896.

The Gin Phosphate Remedy Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, you are hereby

advised that if your Phosphato-Gin is a compound of gin (dis-

tilled spirits) with other medicinal substances, and is sold only

under a label specifying the diseases for which it is held out as a

remedy, druggists and general merchants who sell it in this way for

use as a medicine, never selling it as a beverage, nor selling

it knowingly to those who buy it for use as a beverage, do not need,

for their protection from special tax liability under the internal

revenue laws, any other ruling than that to which you have already

been referred in the last paragraphs of Circular No. 340 (36 Int.

Rev. Rec., 29).

No other or special ruling, with reference to this or any

other alcoholic medicinal compound, is necessary so far as these

laws are concerned, or will be made.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. Smith.

Acting Commissioner.

Sold generally by Druggists, Merchants and Bars.

Wholesaled by "B. & B." Atlanta,

and Drug jobbers everywhere.

Genuine only when in round bottles, bearing name of

THE GIN PHOSPHATE REMEDY CO.

LIKE A HUNTER'S DOG.

A Remarkable Horse Used in Round-

ing Up Game.

"I had a horse," said an old army man in Field and Farm, "that belonged once to the Seventh Cavalry, but he had the 'L. C.' brand under his mane, and he was out of service, inspected and condemned. He was a regular old plug, but he was all I could get to go hunting on, so I took him. I rode away out into the plains from the fort and I saw a bunch of antelope finally. I got off the horse and dropped the reins on the ground, expecting the horse to stand there until I came back. I started off toward the antelope and was sneaking along to get a shot when I looked around and I'll be blamed if that brute of a horse hadn't started off as tight as he could lope."

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

61 Whitehall.
Half Block on Broad.

Dress Goods.

In this department we are still making skirts for nothing. Hundreds of Atlanta ladies are today wearing skirts made free by us—the material and lining are the total cost. We give a perfect fit, and the workmanship is of the very best. All our work is done in the city, and we are now making up a large quantity of the new skirt material, and we are now making up a large quantity of the new skirt material, and we are now making up a large quantity of the new skirt material.

Silks.

We make silk Petticoats free. This is a remarkable offer, but we always do exactly as we advertise, and when we say we make them free, you can depend upon it. The prices of the silks are not advanced to pay for the making; they are, in fact, reduced, very much reduced, from former prices. We started the "Free Skirt Movement" about six weeks ago; since then scores upon scores of ladies have availed themselves of our offer.

We make the skirt—
At 50c yard we show a line of silks that were formerly 75c and \$1 yard. They are the best of this season's goods. We make underskirts of any of this lot for nothing.

Gents' Furnishings.

We are closing out several lines of Men's Negligee Shirts in Madras, Percale, Zephyr and below cost. Most of these are of the famous "Monarch" brand. If we can give you the size, you can buy fine shirts cheaper than you ever did before.

Men's Negligee Percale Shirts, good quality of material, fast colors, 25c each.
Men's Madras and Percale Negligee Shirts, either attached or detached collars and cuffs, 25c each.
"Monarch" Shirts, fine fancy Percale bosoms, with white bodies, separate cuffs to match, reduced to 25c each.
All of our 25c, 50c and \$1.00 "Monarch" Shirts, very best quality of material, absolutely good washing colors. A magnificent lot to select from. All at one price—25c each.

Gent's Night Shirts, made full length of best Wamatta material, fancy braid, trimmed with silk stitching, a really first-class article—50c each.

Gent's Night Shirts made of light weight, soft finish, imported Cambric, plain white. The most comfortable Summer Night Shirt made—75c each.

Gent's Colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Blues, 25c each, good formerly worth 30c garment—reduced now to 15c garment.

All sizes Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, usually sold at 25c, reduced to 15c.

Gent's real Balbriggan Underwear—the sort we have always sold at 50c garment. They were good value at that. Till this lot is sold, we offer them at 25c garment.

Boy's Champion Shirt Waists. They are made of best Garter Percales, perfectly fast color and a Waist that will give satisfaction—25c each.

Our entire line of 25c and 50c Neckwear will be offered tomorrow at 15c each—Tecks, Four-in-hands, House and other shapes—both light and dark colorings.

All our higher grade Neckwear, 50c and 75c goods, mostly all the desirable shapes and patterns of the season, reduced to three for \$1.

Umbrellas.

Ladies' 26-inch Gloria Silk and Cordia Silk Umbrellas, pragon frame, natural wood handles, loops, crooks and straight, 85c each.

Ladies' 26-inch Fast Black Sateen Umbrellas, fancy wood handles, a good wearing article, 85c each.

Ladies' English Gloria Umbrellas, natural handles, warranted to wear and give satisfaction, 75c each.

Choice lot of 26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, close roll steel rod, cherry, oak and congo handles, 22c each.

Books.

The Gem edition, 10c.
Bound in cloth, clear type, all standard authors, 50 titles, 10c volume, write for list.

Linen Bound Books, 2c; 5 for \$1. 180 titles of entertaining books, selected for their popularity; they are bound in linen with head bands and tanger covers. Write for list of titles; 2c volume, 5 for \$1.

Our Library Edition, 25c volume, 150 titles embracing Fiction, Essays, Science, Art, Philosophy and History, printed on large type on superior paper, bound in silk fine binding cloth, stamped in gold, double head bands, burnished gold tops, write for list; 25c volume.

Webster Unabridged Dictionary, from original plates, library edition, 1,400 pages, 75c volume.

Pocket Dictionary 15c.
D. T. & D. special series, in fancy cloth binding, 35c volume.

Opening a Chestnut Burr, E. P. Roe.
Barriers Burned Away, E. P. Roe.
Jan Velder's Wife, Amelia E. Barr.
Elsie Dinmore, Martha Finley.
Abbie Constantine, Madeline LeMare.
Young Girl's Wooing, E. P. Roe.
Chronicles of the Schomburgk-Cotta Family, Mrs. Chanler.

An Original Belle, E. P. Roe.
Cycling for Health and Pleasure, Luther R. Porter.
A Border Shepherdess, Amelia E. Barr.
The Great War Syndicate, Frank R. Stockton.
The Story of Three Burglars, Frank R. Stockton.
Christie Johnstone, Charles Reade.
15c, 30c, 50c volume.

Elsie Dinmore series, 21 titles, 85c volume.
E. P. Roe's series, 20 titles, 85c volume.
Borrow of Satan, by Marie Corelli, \$1.25.

Ribbons.

Dresden and Printed Warp all-silk Ribbons, from 3 to 6 inches wide, all at one price, 25c yard. They have been selling at 50 and 60c yard.

Job lot of Satin and Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbons, all silk goods, width 7, 9 and 12, at 5c yard.

New line of Taffeta Ribbons, solid colors, widths 40 and 80, all the best shades, prices 35 and 40c.

Stationery.

Box Irish Linen Paper and Envelopes, ruled or plain, 10c box.
Box Tinted Satin Finish Paper and Envelopes 12c box.
Box Miniature Paper, all tints, and envelopes to match, 15c box.
Two-quire box Scotch Linen Paper with envelopes to match, 25c.
Box Cream Satin Finish Paper, octavo or commercial, ruled or plain, 15c pound; envelopes to match, 5c package.
Box Satin Finish Tinted Paper, ruled or plain, octavo or commercial, 15c pound; envelopes to match, 5c package.
Box Scotch Linen Paper, octavo or commercial, 25c pound; envelopes to match, 5c package.
Correspondence Cards with envelopes to match, 25c box.
Box Engraving, Cards or Wedding Invitations, 10c box.
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Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

Clearing Up.

This being the dullest season of the year, we are naturally willing to do business on the smallest margin possible. Beside this, we are taking an inventory of stock, and, of course, find lots of odds and ends, remnants, short lengths, etc., throughout the store. The coming week will be a clearing-up week. Lots of things we don't intend to take in stock will be literally given away. The remnants from every department in the store will be placed on sale at clearing-up prices. Tomorrow shall be a feast for bargain hunters. Our center tables will be teeming with more attractive offerings than we have shown before. The lot is so varied that enumeration is impossible. Every department in the store contributes to this sale. We won't have to make a second cut, for the prices we put on goods tomorrow will insure their ready sale. We have offered lots of bargains in our short career, but tomorrow will exceed all our former bargain sales. Our ads always speak the truth, and we promise you this one shall not be a disappointment.

Shoe Department.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords and Strap Sandals; C. S. and pointed toes; value \$1.50, at \$1.

Ladies' 3-button low Shoes; pointed toes, patent tip, soft and flexible; \$2 kinds at \$1.25.

Ladies' Oxfords, best kid stock; all the new shapes; the best we have in stock; value up to \$3.50, at \$2.

Men's Calf, Kangaroo and Vici Kid, lace and congress shoes; hand-sewed black and tan; new shapes; value \$5, at \$3.

Boys' Calf lace Shoes, pointed cap toe; value \$1.50, at \$1.25.

Misses' strap Sandals, bow and buckle, black and tan; patent tip and plain toe; value 1.50, at 90c.

Men's Calf lace Shoes, pointed cap toe; value \$1.50, at \$1.25.

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Wrappers.

Ladies' Calico Wrappers, dark colors mostly, nicely made, full sleeves and wide skirts, 60c each.

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, Mother Hubbard style, light colorings, full bishop sleeves, 85c each.

Ladies' Lawn Wrappers, very full skirts, trimmed with lace edging, Watteau back, \$1.25 each.

French Sateen Wrappers, Persian designs, latest shape, \$1.50 each, worth \$2.50.

Gents' Collars and Cuffs

Gents pure 1900 linen collars, the very latest shape and certainly the best article ever sold here for the price, 10c each.

Gents' four-ply Pure Linen Cuffs, both square and round corners, also the best style link cuff, 15c pair.

We guarantee our collars and cuffs to be pure linen, 1,000 feet, pearl eyelet button hole. They are quite as good as the higher article sold by gents' furnisiers.

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Gents' Collars and Cuffs

Standard Patterns.

Are undoubtedly the best paper patterns made. They are cheaper than most others, are more economical, more practical and more satisfactory.

New patterns received monthly, monthly fashion sheets and catalogues free at the counter.

Our Soda Fountain

Sells all flavors of ice cream soda at 5c.

The ice cream we sell at 5c a plate is absolutely pure and quite as good as any sold at 10c.

New Belts.

Lots of new belts just received, any style and color desired.

Special lot of assorted belts, leather, celluloid, gilt, etc., in all colors, choice \$5c each.

Another lot of white kid belts, leather buckles any length, 25c each.

All the newest fads in belts, every price from 15c to \$4. Sterling silver buckles on the better grades.

Center Tables.

The following items are offered as inducements on our tables tomorrow:

Cloth covered boxes, 10c each.

Best quality pragon gingham, 4c yard.

White lawn plaids, 5c yard.

Gents' balbriggan shirts, 15c each.

Ladies' 26-inch umbrellas, 50c each.

Stamped linen center pieces, 15c each.

Stamped linen splashes, 15c each.

Jacquet embroideries, 5c yard.

Ladies' night gowns, 95c each.

Infants' mull caps, 15c each.

All calicoes and batistes, 4c yard.

Ladies' shirt waists, 25c each.

Ladies'

Keely Company Keely Company

Third Week Of Summer Clearance SALES.

Bargains in Wash Goods.
Bargains in House Furnishings.
Bargains in Waists and Suits.
Bargains in Gents' Furnishings

Keely Company's Clearance Sales are Trade Events, measured by the attractions offered, the low prices asked, the crowds of buyers attending them. They are of **Utmost Economic Value**. Tomorrow we shall add attractions out of the usual, and invite a careful inspection of same.

Lace Curtains Slaughtered!

Four hundred pairs of handsome Lace Curtains from the Corbett stock to go at half their value.

65 pairs of cream Curtains, 3½ yards long; Corbett's price one twenty-five.....	69c
101 pair of cream Curtains, 3½ yards long; Corbett's price two dollars.....	\$1.19
43 pairs Curtains, 3½ yards long, 56 inches wide; Corbett's price two fifty.....	\$1.49

Irish Point Curtains at Half!

Nearly one hundred pairs Irish Point Curtains from the Corbett purchase to go at half their value.

27 pairs of handsome Irish Points, full-size; Corbett's price six fifty.....	\$3.68
33 pairs of extra Point Curtains; Corbett's price eight dollars.....	\$4.22
19 pairs of heavy Irish Point Curtains; Corbett's price ten dollars.....	\$5.28

Housekeepers: Your Attention, If You Please.

Crochet and Marseilles Quilts.

These Quilts Will Go in the Clearance Sales.

150 Bates Quilts, genuine goods, full size, worth one twenty-five.....	89c
100 American Marseilles Quilts, 11-4. These goods are worth one fifty.....	98c
65 fine Crochet Quilts, full 12-4. These are worth two fifty.....	\$1.69

Imported Marseilles and Satin-Finish Quilts.

Ten Cases of Quilt Bargains for this Week's Sales.

Genuine Imported Marseilles Quilts, full 11-4 size, worth three dollars.....	\$1.98
Satin-Finish Marseilles Quilts, full size, worth four dollars.....	\$2.48
Extra fine Exhibition Quilts. These are the five dollar kind.....	\$3.25

Three Great Bargains in Turkish Towels.

28 dozen Bath Towels in fancy stripes. These are the twenty-cent kind.....	12½c
18 dozen Linen Turkish Towels, immense size, extra rough; fifty-cent sort.....	37c
32 dozen extra Bleached Turkish Towels, 56 inches long, 34 inches wide, were fifty.....	33c

Clearance Sale of Negligee Shirts.

65 dozen Gents' Madras Negligee Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached.....	69c
38 dozen fine Negligee Shirts, with collars and cuffs detached.....	83c
100 suits Gents' Balbriggan Underwear; these are the ribbed, perfect shape; per suit.....	65c

The Greatest Sale of Wash Goods in Our Experience.

This Season has seen the greatest retailing of Wash Goods ever known to the trade. Every good thing has found its place with us, and the fame of **Keely Company's Wash Goods Department** has been sustained by giving the choicest patterns, the largest assortment, the lowest prices. The residue of this great stock will be closed without reference to former prices.

JUST RECEIVED

Five Cases

NOVELTY WASH GOODS

From our New York partner, which we can afford to sell at.....

10 CENTS

Persian Stripe and Figured Lawns, fresh, crisp and dainty, worth fifteen cents.....	10c
Linen-Ground Lawns with fancy printing, colored dots, stripes and figures.....	10c
Corded Dimities, linen grounds with colored seed dots; these goods will go at.....	10c
Forty-inch Batistes, sheer goods, white grounds, on sale next week at.....	10c

Your Choice of Any of the Following for Twelve and Half Cents:

SCOTCH GINGHAMS—The genuine kind, some were 20c, others were 25c.....	12½c
PRINTED ORGANDIES—Foreign Cloths, American printed, elsewhere 25c.....	12½c
ENGLISH MADRAS—The real goods for Ladies' Outing Skirts, clearance price.....	12½c
AMERICAN BATISTE—Forty inches wide, Sheer Cloth, printed shirt waist styles.....	12½c
FRENCH ZEPHYRS—These are in the finest qualities, daintiest patterns.....	12½c
CHANTILLY GAUZE—Striped Lace, in beautiful colorings.....	12½c
DOMESTIC DIMITIES—These are in exclusive styles.....	12½c
LAPPET LAWNS—Dotted Swiss grounds, with dainty color printings.....	12½c
MOURNING STYLES—Now so scarce in every one of these desirable fabrics.....	12½c

THE GREATEST OF CARPET OPPORTUNITIES!

Whether you buy for present use or buy for speculation, you cannot afford to miss THE GREAT SALE OF CORBETT'S STOCK OF CARPETS. Cash customers can have their purchases stored with us, at our risk, until the first of October. Unquestionably, this will be the greatest sacrifice ever made in Carpets in the Gate City.

Linoleums.....	Half Price
Oilcloths.....	Half Price
Napier Mattings.....	Half Price

25 Fringed End Rugs, Brussels.....	74c
50 Reversible Rugs, Brussels.....	98c
25 Full large Ingrain Rugs.....	\$1.79

ONE HUNDRED MOSQUITO NETS PUT UP AT A MOMENTS' NOTICE.

Clearance of Corbett's Mattings.	
35 Rolls Extra Mattings, the 15c sort.....	10c
27 Rolls Super Mattings, the 25c sort.....	12½c
42 Rolls Extra Fine Mattings, the usual 35c sort.....	18c

Clearance of Corbett's Carpets.	
15 Rolls Ingrains, worth 45c.....	28c
17 Rolls Cotton Chain Ingrains, sold elsewhere 65c.....	33c
19 Rolls all wool Ingrains, 75c is their net worth.....	42½c

500 Ladies' Umbrellas, Premium Silk Gloria, Paragon Frames, worth up to \$1.75 each; Just Opened and on sale at KEELY COMPANY'S Monday at the low price of **\$1.00**

KEELY CO. The Big Sale of Waists, Skirts and Suits
WILL BE CONTINUED THIS WEEK.
The Leading Shoe Retailers in the Empire State. **KEELY CO.**

STEP BY STEP

The mechanics approach. One lot of shelving after another comes down. The clank of the hammer and the buzz of the saw heard in our Furniture and Carpet warerooms is a warning that the shelves in our Dry Goods Department must be emptied next week.

DOLLAR AFTER DOLLAR

The prices have fallen, until our quotations are phenomenal. You can save money if you know where to buy. SEE us then.

M. RICH & BROS.

Ending this great sale we give you prices that will

OPEN YOUR EYES.

The few things in FURNITURE

That you find in our establishment will surprise you regarding the price.

This work of remodeling our warerooms will not interfere with customers who wish to make a selection from what is left.

In one room on the second floor our whole stock is displayed, with a closing price on it marvelously cheap.

Only a few

Bedroom Suits.

Tables, Sideboards,

Rockers, Bookcases,

Hat racks, Brass-Trimmed Iron Beds,

Leather and Corduroy Couches,

Office Chairs and Desks.

We will sell 300 of those extra finish large Arm-Rockers this week at \$1.55 each.

IN CARPETS

Are hardly worth space to tell about them. All of them will disappear at a very low figure this week.

We have the most voluminous collection of

RUGS

Of every conceivable kind and design to be found south.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

The remainder of our stock goes on sale Monday. The stock is large and our prices necessarily low to close them out.

There are Rugs to cover entire rooms and Rugs as small as you want.

Ingrain Art Squares

Go with the others at half price.

MATTINGS

From China and Japan. Our own importations, at 9c, 12½c and 15c a yard that no competitor has attempted to offer in the same grade, even at a 25% higher price.

SCREENS.

Solid Oak Screens, filled, full size and handsomely finished frames.

For \$1.90.

Only \$1.00.

Mosquito Nets

All finished and ready to put up, from \$1 apiece up to the finest that is made in Atlanta.

BIG CUTS

On Brass Lamps, Brass Tables, all kinds of 'Bric-a-Brac', Stationery, etc. They must be moved out of the way this week, and we prefer to sell them. Get prices.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All standard goods, stuff made only to sell finds no refuge in our house.

Best quality Velvetten Skirt Binding.....	5c
Mohair Cord Edge Skirt Binding, 5 yards in a bunch, per bunch.....	10c
Steel Thimbles, each.....	1c
2 papers of Hair Pins for.....	1c
Best quality Face Powder only.....	5c
Silk covered Feather Bone, per yard.....	15c
Safety Pins, per dozen.....	3c
Fine quality Pearl Buttons, per dozen.....	5c
Hooks and Eyes, per card.....	1c
King's Machine Thread, per spool.....	1½c
Handkerchief Extract, good quality, per ounce.....	10c
Whale Bones, bunch.....	5c
Whale Bone Casing, yard.....	1c
White Kid Belts, each.....	25c
All sizes Kid Curlers, bunch.....	7c
Shirt Waist Sets, with belt pins, set.....	7c
All sizes Side Combs, pair.....	5c
Children's Purses.....	7c
Gents' Colored Bosom Laundered Shirts.....	32c
25c Suspenders, great value.....	8c
Lisle Hose for Misses, a pair.....	10c
Gents' handsome light blue shades of Shirts and Drawers, each.....	35c
85c quality of white unlaundered Shirts, each.....	44c
75c quality of white unlaundered Shirts, each.....	43c
Ladies' Seamless fast black Hose, a pair.....	10c
25c quality light weight Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, 3 pairs for.....	50c
\$1 quality "Mother's Friend" Waists, all sizes, laundered, at.....	54c
A pretty line of Windsor Ties.....	10c
35c quality Ladies' Vests.....	19c
Boys' Duck Suits, colored, \$1.25 quality.....	57c
Boys' white Duck Suits, \$1.50 quality.....	77c
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, formerly 15c each, now.....	7c
35c and 40c quality Ladies' Handkerchiefs.....	21c
35c and 40c quality Empire Fans now.....	21c
75c Cambric and Percalé Shirt Waists for.....	32c
\$1.00 Cambric and Percalé Shirt Waists for.....	49c
\$1.50 Cambric and Percalé Shirt Waists for.....	73c
\$1.75 Cambric and Percalé Shirt Waists for.....	98c
\$6.50 Silk Waists, new Bishop sleeves, good assortment.....	\$3.87
\$7.00 Black, Navy and Scotch Check and Mixtures Skirts.....	\$3.98
\$9.00 All-Linen Suits, latest cut and make.....	\$4.50
\$7.50 All-Wool Capes, all this season style.....	\$3.75
\$1.50 Fast Color Wrappers, pretty designs.....	\$1.50
\$2.25 fine Cambric and Percalé Wrappers.....	\$1.50
\$4.25 French Percalé Wrappers, embroidery trimmed.....	\$2.75
\$4.25 Duck Suits, blue and white, tan and linen effects.....	\$1.97
\$2.75 Rubber Mackintoshes, splendid rain coats.....	\$4.37
\$3.50 Rubber Mackintoshes, splendid rain coats.....	\$2.00
\$4.50 Rubber Mackintoshes, splendid rain coats.....	\$2.75
\$2.25 Black Mohair and Brilliantine Underskirts, with ruffles.....	\$1.25
\$3.25 Black Mohair and Brilliantine Underskirts, with ruffles.....	\$2.00
\$4.25 Black Mohair and Brilliantine Underskirts, with ruffles.....	\$2.75
35c All-Silk Mitts only.....	19c
\$2.00 Real Kid Gloves, in all colors, our "Piedmont," cut down to.....	63c
A pretty line of figured Cotton Parasols for wash suits, was \$1.25, marked down to.....	50c
All our handsome Persian Silk Parasols, that were \$6.50 to \$8.50, are all marked one price, your choice.....	\$3.50
Gents' Fine Gloria Umbrellas, marked down from \$2, now.....	\$1.50
Pure Linen Damask, 56-inch.....	35c
Superior Bleached Satin Damask 62-inch.....	32c
Our \$1 double Damask, 62-inch.....	75c
Bath Towels, 24x45, per dozen.....	\$1.65
All-Linen Huck Towels, per dozen.....	\$1.20
Large size All-Linen Huck Towels, fringed, per dozen.....	\$1.65
Fine Corsets, white or gray, big bargain.....	32c
Our \$1 Corsets only.....	67c
P. D. Corsets at cost.....	

All our fine French Organdies, this season's styles, every one of them going at, per yard.....

Best Prints in pretty dress designs, all new goods, only.....

Best French Percalés.....

Printed Dimities.....

Printed Plisse.....

Best French Kid Cambric.....

15c Silesias now only.....

50 and 60c colored Dress Goods now.....

\$1 and \$1.25 colored Dress Goods now 35c and.....

Remnants for Skirts or Suits only half price.

Anything in Black and Colored Silks at Your Own Price.

FOR RENT.

One Building, No. 14 E. Hunter street, now connected with our store, will be rented in connection with or separate from our show rooms.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

TELLER

Ringing Letter

SINCERE W

Silver Senator Bo
Lines
PEOPLE HAVE

Belief Expressed
age Vote
CHEERING CONGR
Five Thousand
Were Receive
Ye
Lincoln, Neb.
Bryan have settle
their home life as
of the past ten
a week or two of
iness of the camp
Both spent last

They had been very busy down at the library and the letters and the telegrams received by the deaconess and her nomination.

These epistles were written in a very laudatory in character following letter from "Denver, Col., Bryan, Lincoln, Bryan, you know you I think the country about the nomination was more I think I shall be the friends of freedom and if we do the elected, although tremendous about the nomination in this country."

"All the power, wealth, corporate kinds will be against side, and the law. It is a contest for the people and the foreign powers does not seem a test before the should fail and we I do not believe can promise you without pledges and with the result that, I think the and inter-mountain."

"I will not offer to advise you without pledges and make no promises you may go into the interest of the erab-

"It will afford
self at the dispo
mission to make

am, very respo

Down-town he cured for Mr. B. and here he wrote and here he conducted relating to the are on the sea and were seen supporters of M edge.

Much of the v ents will be at home on D street assistance of

Mr. Bryan h day, principally had not had him last night.


ors were T. M. Rocky Mount G. M. Hittner Herald, of Omaha, Mr. Patterson workers at the Louis.

Lincoln en rot
terson assured
get 80 per cen
Colorado in th
democrats be

populists and
republican vot

Senator Allen
direct the effort
of Mr. Bryan's
at St. Louis,
nominee today
the callers to

mittee of the
chusetts. This
ceived the fol
sythe, Mont :
"Four state
egations on be
to you."
Signed—E. H.



Maddox Had a Private at the Springs.

HE MISSED \$186

Charging Him with Theft.

ran amuck one of the yesterday afternoon that a city for some time. As Thompson, a well-known arrested and locked up.

made against him be proved, it is probable to enjoy the hospitality of the city for some time. As Thompson, a well-known arrested and locked up.

question occurred last night. Thompson is accused of having stolen \$186 from a private at the Springs.

old friends. Thompson was good friends to the farmer went to years ago.

return to the city until he happened to spy Decatur street. Thompson have a strong suspicion that he never saw the money.

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TELLER TO BRYAN

Ring Letter to the Champion of True Democracy.

SINCERE WORDS WRITTEN

Silver Senator Boldly Tells Where the Lines Are Drawn.

PEOPLE HAVE A HARD FIGHT

Belief Expressed That All Free Coinage Voters Will Unite.

CHEERING CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN

Five Thousand Letters and Telegrams Were Received by the Nominee

Yesterday.

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have settled down into the quiet of their home again after the excitement of the past ten days, and expect to get a week or two of rest before the real business of the campaign begins.

Both slept late today, for the long journey of yesterday and the ordeal of last night had been very severe. After breakfast they sat down at the big desk in their library and began an attack on 6,000 letters and the telegrams that had been received by the democratic candidate since his nomination.

These epistles were nearly all congratulatory in character. Among them was the following letter from Senator Teller:

"Denver, Col., July 15, 1896.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sir: I congratulate you on your nomination at Chicago. I think the country is to be congratulated also. I need not assure you that your nomination was more than satisfactory to me. I think I shall be able to consolidate all the friends of free coinage in your support, and if we do this, I believe you will be elected, although I do not overlook the tremendous power that will be arrayed against us in this campaign.

"All the power of money and organized wealth, corporations and monopolies of all kinds will be against us. Justice is on our side, and I believe we shall fail. I think it is a contest for industrial independence, and for freedom from the domination of foreign powers and foreign capital, and it does not seem possible that in such a contest before the American people, justice should fail and wrong prevail.

"I do not believe we shall fail. I think I can promise you the cordial support of the western masses, who have heretofore acted with the republican party, and if you get that, I think that all of the western, coast and interior states will be with you. I will not offer any suggestions to you save to advise you that you were nominated without pledges of favor or privilege to any one—that you maintain that position and make no pledges or promises, so that you may go into the great office of president of the United States without the embarrassments that follow pledges and promises, even if they are, as may be properly carried out.

"It will afford me pleasure to place myself at the disposition of the national committee to make such speeches in your behalf as my health will permit, where and when they may think it will do good. I am, very respectfully,

"H. M. TELLER."

Where Mr. Bryan Will Work. Down town headquarters have been secured for Mr. Bryan at the Lincoln hotel, and here he will receive visiting delegations and conduct most of the business relating to the campaign. The rooms are on the second floor of the hotel, and were selected and leased by Lincoln supporters of Mr. Bryan without his knowledge.

Much of the work answering correspondence will be attended to, however, at his home on D street, where he will have the assistance of Mrs. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan had a number of callers today, principally old Lincoln friends, who had not had the opportunity of seeing him last night. His most important visitors were T. M. Patterson, editor of The Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, and G. M. Hitchcock, editor of The World-Herald, of Omaha. Mr. Bryan's own father, Mr. Patterson will be one of the Bryan workers at the populist convention in St. Louis.

He is a delegate at large to that convention from Colorado, and stopped over in Lincoln en route to St. Louis. Mr. Patterson assured Mr. Bryan that he could get 80 per cent of all the votes cast in Colorado in the presidential contest. The democrats, he said, were a unit for Bryan and he would receive a majority of the populist and a goodly number of the republican votes.

Bryan Grows in Popular Strength. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who will direct the effort to secure the indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy by the populist at St. Louis, is expected to call on the nominee tonight or tomorrow. One of the callers today was G. F. Washburne, of Boston, a member of the national committee of the populist party from Massachusetts. This afternoon Mr. Bryan received the following telegram from Forsythe, Mont.:

"Four state bimetallic and populist delegations on board the train; all favorable to you."

"Signed—E. Hoar, delegate from Oregon."

SENATOR BUTLER LEAVES HOME

North Carolina's Populist Leader En Route to St. Louis.

Raleigh, N. C., July 18.—The conference here between Senators Butler and Pritchard and other leading populist and republican did not end until 1 o'clock this morning. All who attended were told not to talk. It is learned that all favored faction on both sides declared that Butler is solidly against any indorsement of Bryan and that the great question is how to check the Bryan movement in North Carolina.

Senator Butler is claimed by these republicans to warmly favor fusion, and they assert, further, that W. A. Guthrie, who desires the populist nomination for governor, is the only populist leader who now opposes fusion. Senator Butler left here this morning for St. Louis. He expressed great surprise when a United Press reporter told him that he was to be the temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention. He was asked whether he intended to head the anti-Bryan forces there. He was very reticent but replied: "I say every man ought to wait until the convention acts, and ought to stand by the action of his convention. We must await developments."

Members of the silver organization say Butler has written letters to delegates to the St. Louis convention, urging them to go to the convention and work for the indorsement of Bryan and the Chicago platform. B. F. P. is the chairman of the silver party, left here today for St. Louis. He is in favor of indorsing Bryan. All the North Carolina populist delegates leave tomorrow morning for St. Louis. There are ninety-five of them. They are said to be greatly divided in opinion as to the proper course to pursue. The principal losers are: A. Adams, \$2,000; Hughes & McSwain, \$2,000; W. L. Cooper & Brothers, \$15,000; H. A. Butler, \$10,000; H. Barnett, \$2,500; Powell Garden, \$5,000; R. C. Curry, \$2,500; A. M. Duffie, \$5,000; Rhodes & Miller, \$2,000; E. E. Emerson, \$2,000; Bank of Asheville, \$4,000; J. E. Chamberlain, \$5,000.

The citizens, firmly believing that the town had been fired, instituted search parties in the dark of the night, and about noon arrested three suspicious characters, two white men and a negro. The feeling against them rapidly increased, and early in the afternoon Sheriff Fitzgibbon organized a posse and escorted the men to the depot. They were taken to the city, where they arrived tonight. The names of the men are Case Williams, colored, and E. A. Miller and Eugene Ingram, white. These men were placed in the penitentiary for keeping. Williams says he came from St. Louis, and the others claim Little Rock as their home. Miller has made a confession implicating himself, Ingram and Williams. Theft was probably the object.

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One hundred open cars, 180 closed cars and about fifty grip cars were burned, besides fifty horses, a large amount of feed and other supplies.

It is estimated that the loss will reach nearly \$250,000. The insurance is about \$200,000.

The fire broke out at half past 7 o'clock in the hay of the barns and but for the prompt action of the firemen many adjacent buildings would have been burned.

A fire engine was demolished by a falling wall and Engineer Sullivan badly hurt. Transportation routes to the city were blocked for several hours.

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He will be named in the district convention without a dissenting voice and go into the campaign with all his old-time vigor.

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The sudden death of Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, calls up a letter in which the dead statesman paid high eulogy to Henry Grady.

Mr. Lawrence Brooks, the attorney, was the time a law student at Cambridge. He had called to the attention of Governor Russell the speeches of Grady, and the following reply came:

"Boston, Mass., December 11, 1881. Mr. Lawrence Brooks, 9 Hollis Hill, Cambridge, Mass. My Dear Sir: I have read with much interest the volume of Mr. Grady's speeches which you have sent me. I have had the great pleasure of Mr. Grady's acquaintance in his lifetime, and heard him deliver some of his best speeches.

"I consider his speeches not only extremely able and eloquent, but most valuable contributions upon important questions of the day which our people are considering, and it seems to me they ought to be read and widely read. As he was most fervent in his patriotism, most devoted and unselfish in his services to his fellow men and country, broad and progressive in his views, so in his writings and speeches will be found this spirit.

"I believe this volume not only will interest many people, but give them light on difficult subjects and tend to bring closer together in union and in sympathy all our people. Very truly yours,

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He is a young man, twenty-five years of age. He has been county treasurer since he was twenty-one, chairman of the county executive committee for two years and a delegate to the last two state conventions.

He is one of the rising young men of this section of the state, and will be a prominent figure in the next house. County officers were also nominated.

MALVERN IN ASHES

Arkansas Town Burned to the Ground

by Three Miscreants.

CITIZENS WERE HELPLESS

Fire Broke Out in Three Places Simultaneously.

TRIO OF INCENDIARIES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

Peculiarity of the Occurrence Aroused Suspicion—There May Be a Lynching.

Little Rock, Ark., July 18.—The town of Malvern, Ark., at the junction of the Hot Springs and Iron Mountain railways, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

The total loss is estimated at \$250,000 only a small portion of which is covered by insurance. The burned buildings include the railroad depots, two hotels, the bank and all of the principal business houses in the place.

The fire was the result of a plot to destroy the town. It broke out in three different places, and the fire burned itself out.

The principal losers are: A. Adams, \$2,000; Hughes & McSwain, \$2,000; W. L. Cooper & Brothers, \$15,000; H. A. Butler, \$10,000; H. Barnett, \$2,500; Powell Garden, \$5,000; R. C. Curry, \$2,500; A. M. Duffie, \$5,000; Rhodes & Miller, \$2,000; E. E. Emerson, \$2,000; Bank of Asheville, \$4,000; J. E. Chamberlain, \$5,000.

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BIG RAILROAD DEAL MADE.

REPORTED THAT NORFOLK AND WESTERN BUYS TWO ROADS.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 18.—(Special.)—A gigantic railroad deal was made known here tonight. It is by far the most important and sensational of recent years.

It is learned that the Norfolk and Western road has secured the Marietta and North Georgia property and the S. & O. at Bristol, and will build the distance to Knoxville and run trains straight through to Atlanta.

The story is thought to be straight, since the agents of the company have bought upward of 200,000 acres of land in Cocke and Sevier counties and paid cash for it.

Newman Erb is said to be the agent of the new company.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL ORDERED. Members of Louisville Board of Public Safety To Be Ousted.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—Articles of impeachment were filed with the board of aldermen last night by two members of the board of councilmen against the members of the board of public safety—Colonel R. J. Telford, D. E. O'Sullivan and Charles Wilson.

They are charged with aiding and protecting gamblers, failure to suppress disorderly houses and general misconduct in office.

The aldermen will organize as a court Monday to try the charges. The board is controlled by the American Protective Association and the accused will probably be relieved of office, as all three are democrats.

This means a reorganization of the police and fire departments on American Protective Association lines.

CARLISLE LIKE CLEVELAND. Secretary of the Treasury Fishes Because of President Doan.

Norfolk, Va., July 18.—The light-house tender, Maple, having on board Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Logan Carlisle and children, put in here for a few minutes this morning for ice and other supplies.

Immediately after procuring these the party left for York Spit, where Mr. Carlisle spent the afternoon fishing. The Maple will take her guests to Washington tomorrow.

BANKER FLEMING STOLE CASH. Cashier of Eldorado, Kas., Bank Is Charged with Theft.

Chicago, July 18.—A special from Eldorado, Kas., says that S. G. Fleming, cashier of the Exchange National bank, has been arrested for alleged forgery and embezzlement in the sum of \$10,000. He admits to have stolen the money.

This is the same bank that was robbed of \$15,000 about a year ago.

FOUR NEGROES ARE ROBBED. Money Just Paid Hands Taken by Footpads.

Jackson, Miss., July 18.—Four colored railroad hands, who had been paid off yesterday and were en route to their homes in the suburbs of Jackson, were waylaid, beaten and robbed last night by unknown parties.

One of the men who was assaulted, Guy Johnson, will probably die from a blow on the head.

A number of similar robberies have been committed here of late, and it is thought that a gang of thieves is working the country.

MOTHER DREAMS HER SON DEAD. Three Times Her Offspring Have Met Violent Deaths.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 18.—A few days ago, in Lafayette county, Samuel Cason, aged twenty years, was waylaid, beaten and robbed last night by unknown parties.

Cason carried a good deal of money. Today his corpse was found in the woods. He had been murdered and robbed.

His mother, Mrs. Cason, is a widow, and the son of a widow who has lost two other sons by violent deaths.

The mother dreamed her boy had been killed and urged neighbors to go in search.

EGYPT IS NOW CHOLERA SWEPT. Nearly Five Thousand People Have Died.

London, July 18.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Cairo saying that since July 1st there have been 5,411 cases of cholera and 4,692 deaths from the disease in Egypt. The extension of the scourge southward to Wady-Haifa seriously impedes the Sudan expedition.

ENTOMBED MINERS ABANDONED. Twin Shaft Will Continue To Hold the Bodies.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 18.—It is now generally conceded that the bodies of the entombed miners at the Twin shaft can never be recovered, and it is more probable that the work of the rescuers will be abandoned before many days.

Mine Inspector Stern says, in his opinion, it is hopeless and useless to continue the search, and this opinion is shared by nearly all the old miners in this section. The work in the pit is going on slowly, the rescuers finding it hard to remove the solid rock that they have encountered this week.

EWALT HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY. Jury Recommends to the Mercy of the Court.

Millville, Ga., July 18.—(Special.)—The Millville murder case, concluded today by a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy to the jury.

The judge sent out for Colonel Breckinridge and the verdict was read in his presence.

He and Mrs. Breckinridge left for home today. A motion for a new trial has been made in the case.

OLNEY WANTS HIS OWN WAY. London Press Declares the Secretary Wants To Blame Salisbury.

London, July 18.—The Morning Post, commenting upon the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States about the putting of Lord Salisbury in the wrong, says that Mr. Olney, the American secretary of state, is not so much anxious for a settlement of the question as he is for a chance of putting Lord Salisbury in the wrong.

The Graphic, treating of the same subject, says:

"The attitude of the United States is uncompromising. Mr. Olney wants his own way or he will accept nothing."

TRY TO STEM THE TIDE

Some Silver Party Men and Populists Seek To Fight Bryan.

TOWNE HAS BEEN PULLED IN

Minnesota Man Is Wanted as a Populist Candidate.

TAUBENECK TELLS OF A PLAN HE HAS

Wants To Nominate a Ticket and Then Vote for the Democratic Electors.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—Delegates to the two national conventions to be held in St. Louis next week have begun to arrive from all over the country. They are rapidly being completed, and by Tuesday everything will be in readiness. The populist convention promises to be the liveliest ever held by that party. There is every indication that the session will be one of the most interesting of the year. The fight will be over the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, the democratic nominees.

After the meeting of the executive committee of the national committee today Mr. Taubeneck furnished the Southern Associated Press reporter a reply to several questions.

"I am not in favor of the populist indorsement of the democratic ticket nominated at Chicago. Under no consideration will I vote to indorse Bryan and Sewall at the populist convention to be held in St. Louis. I believe that the populist convention will favor the idea of nominating a candidate for president and vice president and then combine the votes of the two parties to elect one set of electors. This can be done without the sacrifice of principles or our organization and will also unite the democratic opposition to the gold standard."

"I do not believe that if the people's party believe that the populist convention will favor the idea of nominating a candidate for president and vice president and then combine the votes of the two parties to elect one set of electors. This can be done without the sacrifice of principles or our organization and will also unite the democratic opposition to the gold standard."

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The date following the address of subscribers indicates time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1896.

The St. Louis Conventions.

Two conventions meet in St. Louis this week—the national bimetallic convention and the populist national convention.

The indorsement of Bryan and Sewall by both of these conventions would mean the union and co-operation of all the silver forces in the republic, and these forces would sweep the country, insuring the election of the free coinage candidates and the choice of a free coinage congress.

The national bimetallic convention will undoubtedly indorse Bryan, and this will bring most, if not all, of the trans-Mississippi states into line.
The action of the populist convention cannot be so clearly foretold. Unquestionably the rank and file of that party are overwhelmingly in favor of such indorsement, as Bryan and Sewall represent the main principles for which they are fighting—the restoration of silver. They recognize, as the democrats do, that the demonetization of silver is the root of all our national evils. A sentiment will be manifested in favor of such indorsement, but it remains to be seen whether it is strong enough to give Bryan the convention's indorsement.

Should the convention fail to indorse Bryan, hundreds of thousands of populists throughout the country will leave their party and go to the support of the democratic candidates, because they will recognize the fact that their leaders have sacrificed a vital principle for the sake of a few offices. A number of populist leaders in the south claim to be against indorsement because it would interfere with their plans for securing office, conceding by their course that the prospect of office is dearer to them than the great principle at stake.

The rank and file of the populist voters understand this, and will have none of it. They will refuse to be used as the monkey used the cat—to pull the official chestnuts out of the fire at the sacrifice of their own welfare and prosperity. The question to be settled is too important—the people have too much at stake—to permit a few politicians to stand in the way of the reform for which they are so earnestly at work.

In this state, Mr. Watson, the populist leader, declares that the Chicago platform "is a distinct return to the old landmarks of Jeffersonian democracy;" that "upon this platform has been placed a candidate of spotless character and brilliant intellect," who "sincerely intends to keep faith with the people;" and that "by fusing with the democrats we would certainly add immensely to the probability of enacting a free silver law."

Thus declaring, Mr. Watson turns his back on the prospect and insists that the populists should put out a separate ticket. He says the ticket would be defeated, and that the lack of unity among the silver forces would result in the defeat of Bryan; but he contends that party is more important than principle.

As a matter of fact, the populist party could not take a shorter route to disintegration than by refusing to indorse Bryan. Mr. Watson's own arguments in favor of fusion are unanswerable. The populist voters see the absolute necessity of unity at this time, and they will not be made cat's paws of.

It is to be hoped that the St. Louis convention will take a conservative course and unite the friends of free coinage and financial reform to the end that the people of this land shall enjoy to the fullest measure the prosperity to which their energy and their industry entitle them. Democrats, populists, all who are opposed to the single gold

standard and to poverty prices have their choice between promoting the success of the McKinley-Hanna trust and aiding the election of Bryan. One or the other of these tickets will be elected.

If the action of the populist convention is shaped by those who care nothing for great principles and who are prepared to turn back the wave of financial reform that is sweeping over the country, these leaders will pay dearly for their lack of patriotism. They will have to face the indignation of the people, and their party, from which they pretend to hope so much, will never be heard of again.

Anarchy and the Gold Standard.
The money power is reduced to the necessity of sending out anonymous circulars. We have one before us which was sent to a prominent Georgia banker, who refers to "The Constitution with this indorsement: 'Evidently this circular should not carry much weight, as it is not signed. This is the modern method and it is a familiar one.'"

The title of this extraordinary circular is "Patriotism and Gold Against Anarchy and Silver," and, after repeating the stale and exploded arguments of the money power, it concludes thus:

Let every man who wants prosperity, every man who is a patriot, unite in putting down the anarchist and free silver conspirators who seek to ruin the country and its industries.

And yet the most typical and the most conscientious supporter of the single gold standard in this country today is Herr John Most, editor of Freiheit and Arch-Anarchist. Freiheit is the organ of the anarchists in this country and is edited by Herr Most, the anarchist leader, who devotes a page of his paper to arguing in favor of the gold standard. Herr Most does not give the real reason why he favors the gold standard, but confines himself to reproducing and indorsing those arguments that he finds in Wall Street ready-made to his hand. It is natural—indeed inevitable—that a man who honestly and earnestly believes in anarchy and who is trying to promote it should be in favor of the gold standard.

The reason is so simple that we wonder how even Wall Street can fail to see it. John Most recognizes the gold standard as the handmaid of anarchy, because he knows that it creates and sets in motion all the processes that lead to anarchy; because he knows that it promotes all the evils that make men reckless and hopeless.
The people of this country have suffered the actual result of the single gold standard for just three years. From 1878 to 1880 their interests were in some sort protected by the additions made to the currency under the Bland-Allison act, and from 1880 to and including 1892, which was a year of great prosperity—the greatest the country has ever known—they had the benefit of the additions to the currency made by the silver purchasing act, known as the Sherman law. But, since March 3, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland decided that his will was superior to law and decided that all government obligations were payable in gold at the option of the holders—since that fatal day, the people of this country have been experiencing the full effects of the single gold standard.

Looking abroad over the land and witnessing the results of the gold standard, John Most, the arch-anarchist, is obliged to see that it plays directly into his hands and runs on all-fours for his incendiary purposes. Does any unphilosophical reader ask why? The answer is plain. Because the single gold standard, by destroying the usefulness of industry, by reducing the returns of labor, by slowly squeezing millions of producers to the wall, breeds all the foul fiends of anarchy, riot and disorder. Because the single gold standard has turned loose in this country an army of tramps, which is a source of recruiting recruits; because it has brought poverty and distress in thousands of homes that have never before known what want is; because it has killed hope in the hearts of millions of honest men who are unable to sell their labor for bread.

All these things make for anarchy and revolution, and John Most, the arch-anarchist, knows it. That is the reason he is in favor of the gold standard. He grins with approbation when he sees the growing discontent and deepening poverty of the people; for he knows that it is only under such conditions that the free people of this republic can be prevailed on to breathe the poisonous air of anarchy. He knows full well that when the people are prosperous, and contented and happy, with all their resources of brain and muscle profitably employed, and with the lost values restored to their property and to the products of their labor, anarchy can find no foothold in this republic; not even in the foul dens it has made for itself under the very eaves of the stronghold of the money power.

Every man who reads The Constitution knows that such a thing as a professional anarchist was never heard of in this country until after the single gold standard had begun to steal the value from the products of the people's labor, and from their property, and transfer it to the dollar. It is true that the money power and the tory element denounced Jefferson as an anarchist, and applied the same epithet to Andrew Jackson. But it was simply the result of impotent rage, and meant no more than the application of the same epithet to such a man as William J. Bryan now means.

It has been demonstrated by experience that the people of this republic cannot be prosperous and happy long at a time when they permit their leaders or their chosen rulers to stray away from the fundamental principles of government which Jefferson formulated, and which Jackson defended, and which the democratic party, under the leadership of Bryan, is trying to restore.

When John Most, the anarchist leader, approves and indorses the gold standard, the dullest mind must understand that he is pleased with it because it creates the conditions of popular discontent and distress in which alone he

and his kind can hope to obtain recruits for their incendiary and undemocratic schemes.

Consequently, there they stand, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand—Herr Most, the anarchist, and the money power! Anarchy and the gold standard! Let the people gaze on the precious pair—two conceptions of Satan to disintegrate and destroy—to promote chaos in order that oppression may turn its guns on the people!

The Situation in Alabama.
Though Alabama has passed through the fiery ordeal of more than one fierce political contest, there has never been a time in the history of the state when the people have been more thoroughly aroused than during the present campaign.

Underneath this popular awakening a spirit of self-reliance is distinctly visible. Every man, as it were, has put on his thinking cap. Instead of depending on party leaders, as heretofore, he has shown a disposition to study the issues of the campaign about his own fireside. This method of arriving at the truth is strictly democratic, and furthermore, it assures the Alabama democracy overwhelming success at the polls. Hundreds who have strayed away from the party in recent years will return again to the fold with their confidence in the principles of democracy more firmly established than ever.

Entertaining strong individual opinions in regard to the application of democratic principles, it was only natural that some good and true democrats should find declarations in the party platform which they could not readily accept. Platforms are not framed to meet the peculiar views of each individual, but to furnish a basis on which the majority can act. Practically all of the democrats of Alabama have adopted this reasoning, and waiving whatever objections to the platform they might entertain as individuals, they have yielded cheerful obedience to the will of the majority, as expressed in the national democratic convention at Chicago.

But while the presidential campaign is the most absorbing feature of the political situation in Alabama, from a national point of view the voters of that state are more directly interested in the result of the gubernatorial campaign. Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, the nominee of the state democratic convention, is a sturdy democrat of the old school whose career in state politics is a sufficient platform within itself to unite all good and true democrats under his colors. Opposed to this gallant standard bearer of democracy is the candidate of the people's party, Captain Goodwin.

As between the merits of these opposing candidates no intelligent voter would hesitate for a single moment. Though Captain Goodwin may have his strong points, he is not the man for the place, and the people of Alabama should put the seal of their rebuke upon his aspirations. No man whose career in politics is open to the charge of black republicanism and whose influence in congress has been given to the unseating of duly elected democrats in favor of negro contestants should be honored by the people of Alabama with the highest office within their gift.

Having obtained his seat in congress at the hands of a tyrannical republican majority, he lost no time in displaying his gratitude at the expense of his own Anglo-Saxon blood. Toward the end of the session the famous Murray-Elliott contest from South Carolina came up in the house. Though Colonel Elliott was elected by a majority of 1,737 votes over Murray, his negro opponent, enough republicans in the house voted against him to deprive him of his seat. It is only fair to state that many republicans who believed in the honesty of Colonel Elliott's election honestly refused to cast their votes against him. Captain Goodwin, however, though representing one of the leading districts of Alabama, cast his vote and his influence in favor of the negro. The people of Alabama are magnanimous enough to forgive many things, but this is not one of them. If Captain Goodwin is made to suffer in the present campaign for the outrageous offense he has committed, he will have no one but himself to blame.

The people of Alabama are loyal to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, and under the flag which symbolizes those principles, together with the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race, they will plant themselves in the election of Johnston as governor.

Vanderbilt's Illness.
The illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, is a matter of serious regret.

Though recognized as one of the richest men in New York state, the owner of this remarkable business man has been altogether without those fierce antagonisms which often separate capital and labor.

This is due to the fact that he enjoys the reputation of being a hard worker. In spite of his millions, he has labored at his desk with the persevering assiduity of one who was dependent upon his salary for a living.

If Vanderbilt was fortunate in being born a millionaire, he was still more fortunate in deriving from his father the sturdy characteristics which had distinguished him in life. By the exercise of these talents, if such they really are, he has more than doubled his original patrimony by his own individual accumulations.

The secret of Mr. Vanderbilt's success is explained, at least in measure, by the fact that he has always been punctual in meeting his engagements. He has never shrunk from the performance of any duty because it happened to be irksome or distasteful. In this respect his career is not without its valuable lessons to the youth of the land.

Mr. Vanderbilt has given much of his enormous wealth to enterprises of charity, and the prayers of the poor will be lifted up for his recovery.

The Democratic Outlook.
The outlook for democratic success in November could not possibly be more encouraging at this stage of the campaign.

Even in Massachusetts a gleam of hope is beginning to streak the horizon, while the news which comes from New York is gratifying beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The following extract from a recent editorial which appeared in The Albany Argus shows which way the wind is blowing in New York:

Many republicans who heretofore have always been allied with the g. o. p. and who have sneered at the names of Bryan and McKinley, are now out yelling for Bryan and free silver. In this town there are no less than fifty heretofore republicans now out for the boy orator.

Coming from a strong republican section of the state, this declaration is significant. It shows that a turning point has been reached in the tide and that a bitter campaign must be waged in that state between now and the middle of November, if the vote of New York is cast for the single gold standard.

In discussing the political situation in New York, The Argus goes on to say that the farmers of the state have never taken so much interest in a campaign as in the present one. As a rule, the New York farmers vote the republican ticket and the strength of the party organization is derived mainly from the agricultural districts of the state. What is good for the southern and western farmers is likewise good for the farmers of New York, and the force of this argument is beginning to make converts in districts which have always been republican. With a vigorous campaign in the smaller towns and cities of New York, there is no reason why the democrats should fail to carry the state by a safe majority in November.

Democratic success, however, is independent of the vote of New York, as may be easily shown. In the last presidential election the democratic ticket received 5,556,562 votes, against 5,162,874 for the republican nominee and 1,055,424 for the nominee of the people's party.

If the popular vote goes to Bryan this year, it will mean the addition of at least a million votes to the strength of the democratic ticket. Allowing the disaffection among "sound money" democrats to cancel that which exists among free silver republicans, the popular vote which the democratic nominees will receive in the November election should not be less than 6,500,000 votes.

But the popular vote does not elect and is merely cited for the purpose of showing the democratic sentiment which prevails among the people. With a feeling of confidence in the result of the election in November, the republicans can safely claim only 118 electoral votes, divided as follows:

Connecticut.....	6	New York.....	35
Delaware.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	30
Florida.....	9	Rhode Island.....	4
Georgia.....	12	South Carolina.....	9
Idaho.....	3	Tennessee.....	12
Illinois.....	24	Texas.....	15
Indiana.....	13	Virginia.....	12
Iowa.....	12	Washington.....	12
Kansas.....	9	West Virginia.....	5
Kentucky.....	12	Wyoming.....	3
Louisiana.....	12		
Maine.....	7		
Massachusetts.....	12		
Michigan.....	12		
Minnesota.....	12		
Mississippi.....	9		
Missouri.....	12		
Montana.....	3		
Nebraska.....	7		
Nevada.....	3		
New Hampshire.....	3		
New Jersey.....	12		
New Mexico.....	3		
New York.....	35		
North Carolina.....	12		
North Dakota.....	3		
Ohio.....	24		
Oklahoma.....	3		
Oregon.....	3		
Pennsylvania.....	30		
Rhode Island.....	4		
South Carolina.....	9		
South Dakota.....	3		
Tennessee.....	12		
Texas.....	15		
Vermont.....	3		
Virginia.....	12		
Washington.....	12		
West Virginia.....	5		
Wisconsin.....	12		
Wyoming.....	3		
Total.....	118		

In view of the attitude which the southern and western states have assumed, the following states can be safely put in the democratic column: giving the democratic nominee 199 electoral votes:

Alabama.....	11	North Dakota.....	3
Arkansas.....	7	Ohio.....	24
California.....	9	Oklahoma.....	3
Colorado.....	3	Oregon.....	3
Connecticut.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	30
Delaware.....	3	Rhode Island.....	4
District of Columbia.....	3	South Carolina.....	9
Florida.....	9	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	12	Texas.....	15
Idaho.....	3	Virginia.....	12
Illinois.....	24	Washington.....	12
Indiana.....	13	West Virginia.....	5
Iowa.....	12	Wisconsin.....	12
Kansas.....	9	Wyoming.....	3
Kentucky.....	12		
Louisiana.....	12		
Maine.....	7		
Massachusetts.....	12		
Michigan.....	12		
Minnesota.....	12		
Mississippi.....	9		
Missouri.....	12		
Montana.....	3		
Nebraska.....	7		
Nevada.....	3		
New Hampshire.....	3		
New Jersey.....	12		
New Mexico.....	3		
New York.....	35		
North Carolina.....	12		
North Dakota.....	3		
Ohio.....	24		
Oklahoma.....	3		
Oregon.....	3		
Pennsylvania.....	30		
Rhode Island.....	4		
South Carolina.....	9		
South Dakota.....	3		
Tennessee.....	12		
Texas.....	15		
Vermont.....	3		
Virginia.....	12		
Washington.....	12		
West Virginia.....	5		
Wisconsin.....	12		
Wyoming.....	3		
Total.....	127		

Of these states, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa are virtually conceded to the democrats, giving the ticket a clear majority, when added to the 199 sure votes. With a vigorous campaign in each of the above doubtful states, there is no reason why every one of them should not go democratic in November.

These figures explain the confident feeling of success with which the democrats enter upon the campaign. Doubt has already commenced to settle upon the republican leaders, and it requires no prophetic eye to see that victory for the democratic ticket in November is inevitable.

Herr John Most may be a friend of Albigod, but he is the ally of the gold standard party.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

If You Should Leave Me.

If you should leave me, kissing me good-night,
And I should know that sweet kiss meant goodby,
I would not give the world my grief, nor sigh.

My sorrow in its loveliness and light,
But I should say: "Somewhere the day dawns bright,
And beautiful God's morning draweth nigh."

Where never storm sweeps o'er the tranquil sky,
And when, at last, Love plumed his wings for flight
Where you dwell dreaming in far realms above.

Beyond earth's grief, its glory and its gloom,
Your lips would feel the last kiss that they knew,
While mine would say: "I longed so for your love—
And walked so lonely in the light and bloom."

That through the gates of Death I came to you!"
—Frank L. Stanton.

There is a good deal of "cussin'" in Mr. Crane's "Maggie," but as long as the reader doesn't take the "cussin'" an author may congratulate himself and take courage.

A Political Comedy.
Colonel Growl (at breakfast)—Hang Bryan! I'll bolt, sir!

Colonel Growl (at dinner)—He's makin' a mighty aggressive campaign!

Colonel Growl (at supper)—If the crow's hot, sir, pass it!

It goes without saying that Bryan has taken the country by storm and the grace of God.

At least the democratic goldbugs ought to enjoy the crow of the democratic rooster!

Some Cranes.
The bloody moon is in the sky.
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)
The winds o'er red, rank grasses sigh.
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)

A crimson star is twinkling nigh.
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)
A headless horseman dashes by.
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)

A man looks out from windows red
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)
With carmine flannel round his head,
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)

He sees the horseman bleeding by;
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)
A great red oath runs to the sky.
(Mr. Stephen Crane.)

Bryan's Horoscope.
As an infant he kicked vigorously, and the doctor bet sixteen to one he would be president.

When his school teacher heard him make a speech, at six years, he predicted then and there he would be president.

When he went hunting, at ten years, and killed seven ducks at one shot the neighbors declared with one voice he would be president.

When he ran away from school and spent the whole day fishing, his mother did not whip him, for she saw therein a certain sign that he would yet be president.

Fall in Line!
The cyclone's coming from the west;
Fall in line, believers!
It's roarin' 'round the eagle's nest,
Fall in line, believers!

Fall—fall in line!
See the tempest's sign!
Thunders roar
Fall—fall in line!

Answer to your country's call;
Fall in line, believers!
Where the flag wave o'er the wall,
Fall in line, believers!

Fall—fall in line!
See the tempest's sign!
Thunders roar
Fall—fall in line!

Hear the stirring bugles blow;
Fall in line, believers!
Plant your standards on the foe;
Fall in line, believers!

Fall—fall in line!
See the tempest's sign!
Thunders roar
Fall—fall in line!

Items from Billville.
Our boys who graduated in Greek are now plowing in dialect.

The Billville Literary Club met last Wednesday night. Fifteen watermelons were discussed.

The citizens have given the new debating society an eight-day clock, and the mayor gave it thirty days.

The Bryan committee will soon open the campaign and several barrels in Billville.

Colonel Jones got his pension money yesterday. He has rheumatism in his wooden leg.

Mr. Bryan's youth is not against him. We remember going in the white house when we were only twenty-five.

Georgia ought to have the pick of the offices next time. Only trouble about Georgia is—she's too modest to ask for anything.

Bryan filled us so full of enthusiasm it only took us ten days to walk home from Chicago.

BRIGHT POLITICAL SCRAMS.
St. Louis Republic: "Any third candidate can draw on Hanna for campaign expenses."

Florida Times-Union: It will take lots of fat to run the wheels of the republican machine.

Des Moines Leader: Mr. Bryan has not yet given to the press any telegrams of congratulation from Gray Gabbers.

Chicago Dispatch: Campaign banners the year ought to be made from bolting cloth.

Memphis Commercial-Appal: The republicans will never forgive Mr. Bryan for being an orator.

Denver Times: The democratic national party will undoubtedly make Chicago its headquarters. Illinois is now practicing as a free coinage state.

St. Louis Republic: The campaign against William J. Bryan began with a false quotation and is maintained with lies and slanders.

Nashville American: Had The New York Journal refrained from promptly accepting the decision of the party's convention, The New York World would no doubt have been a strong advocate of Mr. Bryan.

Albany Argus: Dr. Jamieson, the

AT A STANDSTILL

Business from the East and West Stops Moving.

MERCHANTS WAIT FOR CUTS

Commissioner Haines Holds Up the Proposed New Tariff.

BOARD MEETING POSTPONED

Goes Over One Day and May Be Held in New York.

FINANCIERS ARE PULLING THE STRINGS

An Effort Is Being Made To Induce the Seaboard's Directors To Call Down the Vice President.

Business from the west and east into the south is almost at a standstill. Merchants have ordered the houses with which they do business east and west to hold up all shipments until further notice. This is due to a belief that rates will be very low at an early date. Business men do not want a rate war. They always prefer stable rates, because then they can tell what they are doing and each man feels that his competitor has no advantage over him. But what rates will be the next day, on first-class freight—high-class merchandise—the cut does not make so much difference in the cost to the southern buyer, but on heavy goods, such as sugar, provisions and flour, where the margin is small, the freight is an important item. The buyer who gets an advantage on the freight charge can undersell his neighbor who bought before the reduction. And this is why the shipments are at a standstill.

Two developments in the situation occurred yesterday. Commissioner Haines changed the date of the executive board meeting from Tuesday to Wednesday and the conference may be held in New York instead of Atlanta.

The second change in the situation was a notice from the commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association, informing the roads and steamship lines which are members that he would not put the proposed cut into effect on July 23, as he had at first intended. As the board meeting of the next day he decided to let the matter stand as it is until the presidents and general managers get together and then the responsibility will be on them. Commissioner Haines does not shrink the responsibility, but it might be that the board would decide on something else, and then all the trouble and demoralization of a reduced tariff would be for naught.

The Fine Italian Hand.

There is a feeling in the air that the executive board will try to patch up this fight in some way. The Seaboard cut from Baltimore is in effect now, but there is evidently a plan to get the directors of that property to change the policy announced by President Hoffman and Vice President St. John. Pressure from Wall street and German street will be brought to bear on the Seaboard's management. It is not successful, perhaps the pressure will be directed on the management of other lines in the association. Nowadays, results are sometimes secured through the intervention of the money powers where the managements are perverse. This is reported to be the policy of the Southern. It is said that, in the past, the Southern has pursued this course to override the wishes of Presidents Smith and Thomas, of the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, respectively. The plan has certainly been tried and rumor has it that it was successful in certain matters concerning which there were differences between the Southern and the roads mentioned. Now it is said that the Southern's financial agents, who are recognized as the most powerful financiers in the United States, are playing the same game on the Seaboard's management. It is a method which the members of the Joint Traffic Association recently used in dealing with the Canadian Pacific and which they are now attempting with the Norfolk and Western. It was successful with the Canadian Pacific, but it has not yet moved the Norfolk and Western to join the association. Whether it will work with the Seaboard remains to be seen.

Guessing at the Southern's Policy.

The argument is made that the Southern is richer and can, therefore, stand a longer fight, an dis-bounded in it, while the Southern is suffering in revenue while the war lasts. The owners of the securities in the other lines in the southern states may also get into the game, and object to having their revenues sacrificed on account of a feud between the Southern and the Seaboard. The impression grows that the Southern means to possess itself of the Seaboard and thus remove it from the field of competition.

Some even go so far as to say that the Southern would follow that up by absorbing the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and then the Louisville and Nashville, and finally leave the State road in such a fix that Georgia would find it a load on her hands and be compelled to sacrifice that property. These may be alarms, but such is the talk. They point to the fact that the city of Cincinnati has been compelled to sell her pride, the Cincinnati Southern, built at a great cost, to give the merchants of the Queen City an outlet into the south.

The Louisville and Nashville goes out of competition.

On each train there is one third-class open carriage entered by doors at the ends only, with a passage down the center. It is divided into three sections, capable of accommodating twenty-three, sixteen and fifteen passengers, of fifty-four in all, and at one end are the lavatories, a large luggage compartment, and the attendant's room. This coach is 26 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet wide, and the surroundings are comfortable and cozy. The third-class carriage is 26 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet wide, and the surroundings are comfortable and cozy. The third-class carriage is 26 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet wide, and the surroundings are comfortable and cozy.

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NO FUSION FOR THEM

Fulton Populists Say They Own No Party Allegiance but Their Own.

INDORSE HINES FOR CONGRESS

And Select Senatorial and Congressional Delegates Yesterday.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS IN SESSION

Swamp Angel and His Race for Congress Ignored by the Populists in Mass Meeting.

The county executive committee of the populist party met yesterday morning in the basement of the courthouse. There were but twenty-six people in the room at 1 o'clock, when the mass meeting was called to order by the chairman, H. P. Blount, and before any business had been transacted seven of the number quietly withdrew, leaving nineteen to struggle with the issues of the day.

The meeting resulted in the selection of



DR. MARION. "The Swamp Angel" Who Has Populist Aspirations for Colonel Lord Livingston's Chair.

eighteen delegates to the state convention, delegates to both congressional and senatorial conventions and the endorsement of Judge J. K. Hines for congress.

The populist declared they were opposed to fusion and would remain upon the Omaha platform. The sense of the meeting was that the Fulton county populists would bolt and place another ticket in the field if the St. Louis convention endorsed Bryan and Sewall.

When Chairman Blount called the meeting to order, he said he regretted the absence of many leading men of the party, but he was afraid that a committee of would have the effect of breaking up the mass meeting.

The executive committee, consisting of thirteen members, filed into the jury room, and remained in session more than an hour. The nature of the work accomplished in the room by the executive committee was not made public, but just before the adjournment of the mass meeting one of the committeemen referred to a resolution that had been presented by the committee while in secret session.

The resolution referred to was in opposition to fusion and declared the populists were going to remain solid upon the Omaha platform.

Dr. Marion, the "Swamp Angel," announced that he was running for congress from the fifth district, and in order to keep the way clear for himself, he suggested that Judge Hines be endorsed for vice president as the running mate of D. H. Norton, of Chicago.

Barge Made Temporary Chairman.

As soon as the executive committee returned from the jury room, where it had been in secret session for an hour, Mr. J. Barge was selected temporary chairman of the mass meeting and the detail work of the meeting was started.

Chairman Barge asked how the delegates were to be selected to the state convention. The motion was made that a committee of five name the delegates and report back to the meeting.

Before a vote was called for on the motion, a substitute was proposed, proposing that the delegates be selected by the mass meeting without the appointment of a committee. The substitute was lost and Chairman Barge appointed the following committee to name the delegates: Tallaferr, Farrar, Blount, Marion, and Farrar.

The committee promptly retired and the handful of populists clamored for a speech to while away the time while the committee was selecting the delegates.

"McMillan," shouted a voice from the audience. "Get up, Mac, and give us a talk." "Shouted a member from the corner of the room."

Dr. McMillan said he was not well and could not address the meeting on the issues of the day, but he had a cure for a sore throat. "Here's a man that can cure a sore throat," shouted a voice. "I want to hear from Dr. Marion. He's all right."

Dr. Marion, better known as the "Swamp Angel," took the floor and, addressing the chair, stated he had no speech to make, but held in his hand a resolution which he wished adopted by the mass meeting.

Unfolding a long roll of closely written paper, Dr. Marion read a lengthy resolution, backed with statistics and a roast of President Cleveland and the democratic party.

"Are you running for congress?" asked a populist who had been impatiently listening to the reading of the resolution.

"Yes, I have an idea of doing that very thing," answered Marion.

"Well, look here, have you any right to run as a populist without being nominated?" came back the query.

"As much right as I have to be called a populist," retorted Marion. "I am running subject to the endorsement of the populist convention."

Dr. Marion continued his resolution, and when he finished he asked that the resolution be adopted by the meeting.

Chairman Barge stated that the resolutions were not in order, as the meeting had been called for a specific purpose and he did not believe the meeting had any authority to adopt a set of resolutions.

The audience agreed with the chairman, and although Marion insisted on the adoption of the resolutions, he was compelled to take a back seat. It was easily seen that his resolutions had not struck a popular chord and had missed their mark.

Following names had been selected: D. N. Sanders, R. H. Wadlow, W. M. Ward, D. H. Kent, W. M. Avery, E. J. Griffin, J. K. Hines, J. N. Rosser, W. M. Clark, colored; Jerry Gilbert, Isaac Harper, colored; W. A. Johnson, Pliny Oliver, S. F. Parker and William Robinson.

"I want at least thirty on that list," said Mr. John Latimer; "don't believe that eighteen is a sufficient number of delegates."

Mr. Latimer made a motion to increase the number to thirty, but Mr. Crane made serious objection, declaring that it was not necessary. The report of the committee was then adopted.

"Why not select congressional and senatorial delegates at this meeting, Mr. Chairman?" asked some one in the audience, and before the chairman could answer a number of populists were calling for this work to be done before the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was in considerable confusion and many voted in the negative when the question was put. Hardly had this question been decided, before more confusion was caused by Mr. Griffin's opinion as to the manner in which the delegates were to be selected.

Mr. Oscar Parker addressed the meeting and declared that he was in favor of Mr. Marion's motion to select delegates to the congressional convention by the mass meeting nominating the men and voting upon Mr. Parker's motion to select delegates.

"When did A. J. McBride become a populist?" asked some one in the audience. "I would like to know if he is a sure enough populist before we send him to the convention."

"McBride," said a gentleman sitting near him, "is a good old populist now, and that's all we want to know."

Senatorial Delegates Chosen.

The senatorial delegates were easily selected and but the confusion resulted while the names were being nominated. The delegation is composed of the following gentlemen:

J. K. Hines, I. L. Farrar, Dr. Marion, Henry Hess, J. M. DeLong, H. P. Blount, David E. Green, Oscar Parker, James Osborne, D. H. Kent, W. H. Williams and William Avery.

"I would like to know if Dr. Marion is a citizen of this county," said one of the delegates who had a good deal of opposition to Dr. Marion taking any part in the proceedings.

"Yes," replied Marion, "I am a citizen of the county. I have been a citizen of the state twenty years and a citizen of the county eight years. I guess that's long enough, isn't it?"

But the gentleman who asked the question was not easily disposed of. "There was no vote taken on his name," he suggested. "Vote taken to vote when he was nominated for a delegate's position, and I don't believe he is elected."

The members were divided upon the question, but the chairman settled the argument, which was now beginning to grow heated, by declaring the doctor duly elected as one of the delegates.

Hines for Vice President.

A motion to adjourn was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Oscar Parker, and he stated that he wished to move that Judge Hines be endorsed for congress.

"I make a substitute to that motion," said Dr. Marion, who was instantly upon his feet, and declared that he was in favor of the second place on the ticket—vice president.

This announcement came like a thunder-bolt. Dr. Marion opposed the nomination, for, he said, he knew any action like that would be distasteful to Judge Hines.

Judge Hines is the man for congress for our party," said Mr. Farrar, "and he is the only man I want to see endorsed for that office." Then, turning to Dr. Marion, Mr. Farrar asked him if he had not announced for congress.

"Yes," replied Dr. Marion, "I am running for congress."

But Marion was quick to see that if Judge Hines were endorsed for congress he would be thrown out of the race he had entered with such zeal.

The little play of the "Swamp Angel" confused the meeting, and the substitute was voted upon and carried.

A motion was then made by Marion to make the endorsement of Judge Hines for vice president unanimous, but this failed.

"I want to see Judge Hines vice president, congressman or holding any office down to congress," said an admirer of the judge, "but I don't want to see him endorsed for congress straight through this time."

A motion to lay the motion calling for the endorsement of Judge Hines for congress on the table failed, and later on the judge was endorsed for congress by the meeting by an almost unanimous vote.

Populists Against Fusion.

After a session of nearly four hours, the executive committee, presented a resolution, declaring that the populists of Fulton county were dyed-in-the-wool populists and had no idea of endorsing or supporting Bryan for president.

"We are in the middle of the road and will not incline to either party," said Mr. Blount. "We will stick to the Omaha platform, and if those fellows in St. Louis intend to endorse Bryan, we will bolt and place another ticket in the field."

Dr. Marion declared that the democratic party was a "dying corpse," and he had no idea of voting for it. "I don't want to be among the first to bolt if the St. Louis convention endorsed the democratic ticket."

A session of nearly four hours, the meeting adjourned and a general hand-shaking occurred in the basement of the courthouse.

A New Warehouse.

Messrs. Chapman and Terry, the contractors, are just finished building a magnificent storage warehouse for Mr. W. A. Hemphill. It is occupied by the Security Warehouse Company. Messrs. Chapman and Terry are responsible contractors. Some of the buildings in this city have been erected by them. They are prompt, reliable and complete their contracts on time and in a satisfactory manner.

Sunday at Home.

Major Frank Calloway, private secretary to Governor Atkinson, went down to LaGrange last night to spend Sunday at his home.

DISMISSES THE SUIT

Judge Reid Sustains the Demurrers in the Maggie Henderson Case.

DEFENSE MAY MAKE AN APPEAL

A Carpenter Files Suit Against Contractor Fred Wagner for Damages—News of the Courts.

The \$100.00 damage suit filed by Miss Maggie Henderson against the penitentiary camps operated under the lease of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company was yesterday dismissed by Judge Harry Reid in the first division of the city court.

The suit was dismissed on a general demurrer filed by Attorneys Hammond & Hammond and Dean & Wright, representing the defense. In addition to the general demurrer several special demurrers were filed and nearly all of the declarations made by the prosecution were attacked by the defense.

The petition of Miss Henderson claimed that she was assaulted by a negro convict who was leased by the Dade Coal Company. She claimed she was passing along near the place where the convicts were working, when Neal Smith, a desperate criminal, followed her and assaulted and outraged her person.

In the encounter Miss Henderson says her fingers were broken, her skull smashed and she was painfully and permanently injured. The defense charged that the lease under which the negro was transferred was not legal, and the company was not, under the law, liable.

The case will probably be carried to the supreme court on a bill of exceptions, although the defense has not outlined its future course.

Marriage That Failed.

S. E. Bell has filed suit against his wife, Mrs. Lula Bell, for divorce, charging that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows.

The suit was filed in the superior court yesterday by Attorney W. H. Terrell. The petition shows Mr. Bell married Miss Lula Blackstock March 14, 1894, and the couple lived happily together for more than a year.

The case will be heard at the next term of the court, and it is said, some sensational facts will be brought to light when the evidence is introduced at the trial.

A Workman Wants Damages.

F. A. Butterick, a carpenter, has filed suit against Contractor Fred Wagner for damages in the sum of \$500.

Butterick was working for Contractor Wagner, the petition states, on No. 4 engine house on Pryor street, when the scaffold upon which he was standing fell and he was precipitated several feet to the ground.

It is charged that the scaffold was constructed by Mr. Wagner, and he is held responsible for the injuries received because the scaffold was not made as strong as it should have been.

USING SOME STAMPS.

The Southern railway has begun to patronize the United States mails, although some of the carrier lines are still sending their correspondence in the "R. R. B." envelopes.

A few letters came into the office yesterday stamped, but the new order issued by the postmaster general has not yet gone into general effect. It is understood from Washington that the roads can for the present continue their baggage mail system for their local correspondence, but the long haul correspondence connections, the local correspondence constitutes the bulk of the railway mail, but in freight mail the correspondence is exchanged with their connections.

In the west the roads are adopting the new order slowly. The railway exchanges will be pulled if they do not go out of business soon.

APPENDICITIS KILLS FIVE.

Paul Pattillo, of West Point, Ga., Succumbs—Four Other Deaths.

West Point, Ga., July 18.—(Special).—Mr. Paul Pattillo, son of Dr. C. T. Pattillo, of this place, died this morning at 5:30 o'clock of peritonitis following appendicitis.

This is the fifth fatal case here within a month, besides about five recoveries. West Point's statistics eclipse any place known regarding this more than frequent fatal disease.

Taylor Bow a Citizen Again.

Taylor Bow, formerly of the state penitentiary, was restored to citizenship yesterday by an order issued by Governor Atkinson. He served a year for larceny, but at the expiration of his sentence he declared himself a better man, and now says that he will lead an exemplary life. He will be given an opportunity, the governor's order restoring him to full citizenship.

Bargains in Railroad Tickets—Combination Sale.

\$7.18 Tickets Sold for \$1.50.

The Georgia Railway and the Middle Georgia and Atlantic will sell round trip tickets from

ATLANTA TO MILLEDGEVILLE and return for

\$1.50 ON WEDNESDAY JULY 29, GOOD FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

These tickets are not old style or shop-worn, but are up to date in every particular. This remarkably low rate is made for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Atlanta to take a pleasure trip to the beautiful city of Milledgeville and suburbs, including the Georgia Lunatic Asylum. Stops will be made at all points along the line of both roads and low rates made from Decatur, Stone Mountain and Lithonia.

This route traverses the fruit and dairy belt of Middle Georgia, and will afford the sight-seers many pleasures. Train leaves Atlanta at 7:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Milledgeville at 8 p. m.

Separate coaches for white and colored people. No overcrowding. Good order maintained. Ladies and children especially looked after.

Get ready and take a day off before the rush of fall business begins. For further information address

J. W. KIRKLAND, Passenger Agent, Georgia Railway. J. W. PRESTON, General Manager M. G. and A. Railway. M. G. HUDSON, General Passenger Agent M. G. and A. Railway. M. G. JACKSON, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad.

Furniture Talk!

THE COURT JESTER smiles and makes others smile, because he is paid for it; we smile because we have been repaid for our efforts this spring with so much patronage.

Certainly our stock is worthy of this patronage. Never before have we been able to show you such a line of good Furniture at such prices as we now quote. No "shoddies" nor "shacks," but good, dependable stuff.



Bedroom Our Bed-rooms Suits.

are varied in style and finish. Massive Oak, delicate Birds-eye Maple, rich red-finished Birch and bright Hungarian Ash, each vie with the others in presenting an assortment restful to the eye, pleasing to the artistic taste, and all touching the pocket lightly. There's our strong point—prices. Price here and you will buy here. Our prices are right. We will leave you to say if they are not the lowest in this market.

- 3-Piece Antique Oak Suits at \$12.50, used to be \$15.00.
- 3-Piece Antique Oak Suits at \$16.50, regular price is \$20.00.
- 3-Piece Antique Oak Suits at \$24.00, you'll pay \$37.50 elsewhere.
- 3-Piece Maple Suits at \$26.00, your guess will be \$40.00.
- 3-Piece Birds-eye Maple, \$45.00, considered a \$60.00 bargain.
- 3-Piece Birch Suits at \$50.00, worth \$75.00.
- 3-Piece Hungarian Ash Suits at \$85.00, not cheap, but very rich.

Dining Room Dining Tables.

ables are the acme of mod-ern table making, square and round legs, polished tops, quarter-sawn and plain, the variety is pleasing and prices delightful to the buyer. Only one "close-out" table in the lot—a big, 12-foot, elegantly finished, French leg Table at \$22.50, which has always been sold in Atlanta for \$35.00. Nothing wrong with this Table, except we want to sell it. May just suit you. If it does, you are in \$12.50.

Chairs On these goods we are just Rockers right. Chairs Baby Carriages.

Rockers from \$1.00 up and Baby Carriages at \$4.25 up.

WOOD & BEAUMONT

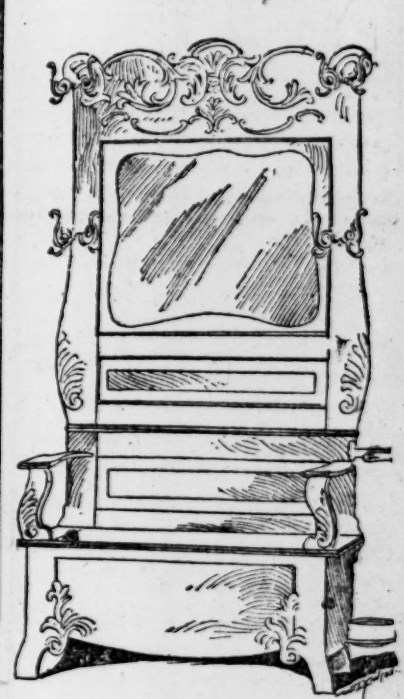
STOVE & FURNITURE CO

85-87 Whitehall. 70-72 S. Broad. Catalogues free, telling of Bicycles, Stoves Ranges, Refrigerators.

Side-boards.

We show about 30 styles of Side-boards. Oak, some as low as any piece you might name, others fit to grace the dining room of wealth. They are all stylish and strong. No bad selections to be worked off on you, but each pattern selected carefully from the creations of many manufacturers. In the lot are six large pieces which we will offer Monday at a little more than half price to make a little elbow room for the new goods already in and coming. We quote—

- 1 Large Sideboard, quartered oak, \$50.00, former price \$55.00.
- 1 Large Sideboard, quartered oak, \$40.00, former price \$75.00.
- 1 Large Sideboard, quartered oak, \$38.00, former price \$75.00.
- 1 Medium Sideboard, quartered Oak, \$27.50, former price \$50.00.
- 1 Sideboard, plain oak, \$12.50, former price \$25.00.
- 1 Sideboard, plain oak, \$11.00, former price \$17.50.



Hat A new line, pretty, artistic, strong and Racks well-finished.

Made by skilled Hat Rack people. Not thrown together to sell, but hand-made by mechanics who know how. Goods to look well and last well. Fitted with large beveled French plate mirrors. You will like these.

- Hat Racks at \$3.50.
- Hat Racks at \$7.00.
- Hat Racks at \$10.00.
- Hat Racks at \$12.00.
- Hat Racks at \$15.00.
- Hat Racks at \$17.00.

Ward-Robes.

Not many ward-robos in this stock, maybe robes. 20, but of many styles, and each the best of its kind. Our large, plate mirror-door ward-robos at \$50 will please you, as will also the solid oak double ward-robos at \$8.50.

Terms.

Our terms easy credit, and 5 per cent discount if you prefer to pry cash. It's your own option.

PANTS

Made to Measure,

\$2.95.

PRICES WERE \$4 TO \$8.

Davis Tailoring Co., 14 Peachtree Street.

The Right Principles and Methods That Have Made The Mutual Life of New York the Largest Company and the Best Exponent of Life Insurance in the World.

Discussed by JOHN W. GUTEAU, Statistician.

Periodically in every department of human progress or philanthropic effort it becomes necessary, in order to justify right methods, to re-examine and restate first principles and fundamental truths, to consult compass and chart, to test proposed experiments and new plans, and prove the value or desirability of the old methods that have been tried and not found wanting.

The business of scientific life insurance is not exempt from the necessity of continually restating the theories and methods upon which it is conducted.

At the end of a decade of unusual prosperity and comparative activity, in which The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has again demonstrated its capacity for leadership, it now becomes necessary for the benefit of the insuring public to restate the sound principles that underlie and govern the best managed life insurance companies, and which has made the Mutual Life of New York what it is.

It is also important at this time that the general public, as well as the policyholders and soliciting agents of the Mutual Life, should understand that the same principles that have won business and credit for the company in the past are equally available and potent now.

It is not necessary to recount, or even refer to all the controversial discussions (of which there have been scores) on the vital points as to the best plans of life insurance that have in the past been agitated, and sometimes disturbed the insuring public. Essentially they have been and are all alike in their treatment of the issues involved.

The first important life insurance issue in this country, raised in 1845-46, was an attempt to cheapen the cost of life insurance in advance of actual experience by requiring less than the computed or table rate premiums in cash under a fallacious credit or "half note and half cash" system. That idea was tried by competitors of the Mutual Life and found wanting, and by 1873 it had brought to grief or disaster nearly all the companies that adopted it, and the system itself has become obsolete.

The sphere of life insurance has been enlarged in this generation to cover the financial needs of those who live to old age—more than half of the insured at any age living beyond sixty-five—as well as to fulfill its original purpose of protecting the household and family from want or financial embarrassment when the head is stricken down by death and the income earned by the deceased is forever lost to his dependents. It is a safe armor against the misfortune and losses which multiply in old age or come upon the family when its protector and provider is taken away by death.

It is therefore a perversion of all the right principles and safeguards that have been observed inviolate by the best managed and most successful companies to introduce into this beneficent and well-nigh mathematically perfect system the idea and plan of making it a business in which reserve funds may be discounted and withdrawn as deposits are in a bank at the pleasure, convenience or caprice of the insured, regardless of the interests of the company or the protection of the family for whom the insurance was originally taken out.

It does not pay to attempt to mislead the public, even in a business involved with so many abstruse problems as scientific life insurance. Superficial methods and deceptive plan cannot be permanently advantageous to any company, firm or business. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York regards its own splendid record with great complacency and without any anxiety for its future achievements.

In the past the agents and representatives of the Mutual Life have won many notable victories for the right principles

and the right methods that have governed the management in all the years of its history. From the beginning it has successfully met and overcome all opposition to its wise plans and steady progress. From time to time it has introduced and adopted such improvements in the forms of life endowment insurance and in the methods of distributing its surplus to different classes of policyholders as would secure the greatest good to the greatest number of its insured. Its growth has been rapid, healthful and permanent. One after another superficial issues and temporizing methods have been fully and openly discussed and finally settled in its favor by the popular verdict of the insuring public, as shown in the wonderful volume of business it has secured and the marvelous magnitude it has attained.

The business of scientific life insurance in the United States is now passing through another marked stage in its development. It has passed unharmed the ordeal of many periods of financial disturbance, and survived the harm done by many badly organized and badly managed companies. Insurers have suffered in the past from many deceptive and false plans calculated to entice those seeking bargains, and willing to take benefits not paid for, and they have paid much money to poor companies and on bad plans for their experience and education, while the Mutual Life and its policyholders have kept on their prosperous way, without loss or damage, and today this greatest of all life insurance companies is doing the largest business, and is in the midst of the greatest prosperity it has ever known.

The Mutual Life Principles and Methods.
The principle of large reserve and dividend accumulations, sufficient to cover any and every possible financial depression or adverse contingency, for the sure protection and profit of policyholders has been, and is, the vital issue and principle insisted upon by the management of the Mutual Life from the beginning of its wonderful career until now.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was organized February 1, 1843, and it was the beginning in the United States of a system of life insurance which has created the greatest beneficent associations and the largest moneyed corporations in the world. It was modeled on the general plan of the best of the English companies, one of which was then—in 1843—eighty-one years old, and is still doing business as prosperous and sound as in any year of its existence, and it always accumulated large reserves and distributed surplus to policyholders at long dividend periods.

The Mutual Life was an association of individuals for the protection of their families by the mutual insurance of each other's lives on the basis of paying fixed and unchangeable annual premiums so long as each member lived, from which a "reserve fund" was to be annually accumulated sufficient to guarantee the certain payment of every loss whenever an insured member died—without risk of increasing the original annual premium cost of insurance.

It is not a money-making business for private gain, but is conducted for the benefit of the insured.

It is not a charitable, but a beneficent institution, based on mutuality, co-operation and equity in the collection and investment of funds for the protection and indemnity of the families and estates of deceased members, and the support of those of the assured who attain old age.

It is unlike ordinary business enterprises organized for the benefit of the founders and co-partners who own the franchise, the stock and the accumulated properties and receive the annual profits, in that the policyholders are co-partners, and the

53 YEARS' RECORD

OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Income from February 1, 1843, to December 31, 1895:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
1—Received for Premiums	\$555,041,289.00	76.97
2—Received for Annuities	7,752,076.56	1.06
3—Received for Interest and Rents	155,929,852.91	21.37
4—Received as Profits on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	10,944,611.38	1.50
Total Income in Fifty-three Years	\$729,667,829.85	100.00

Disbursements and Accumulations:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
1—Paid Death Claims	\$165,450,630.37	22.67
2—Paid for Policies Purchased	115,916,390.36	15.89
3—Paid for Dividends to Policyholders	90,770,136.50	12.44
4—Paid for Matured Endowments	36,755,804.18	5.04
5—Paid for Annuities	2,674,664.38	.37
6—Paid for Expenses, Taxes and Debits to Profit and Loss Account	109,102,625.58	14.95
7—Balance of Income Accumulated after paying Claims and Expenses	208,997,578.48	28.64
Total Income Accounted for	\$729,667,829.85	100.00

Invested Funds and Assets, December 31, 1895:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
1—Bonds and Stocks	\$102,265,131.66	46.23
2—Loans on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate	67,649,243.28	30.58
3—Real Estate	22,137,984.28	10.01
4—Cash in Office, Banks and Trust Companies	12,010,474.38	5.43
5—Loaned on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	10,276,525.00	4.64
6—Deferred and Unpaid Premiums	3,803,626.67	1.72
7—Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	1,945,107.84	.88
8—All other Assets	1,125,628.22	.51
Total Assets December 31, 1895	\$221,213,721.33	100.00

Computed Liabilities and Surplus:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
1—Four Per Cent Reserve Fund	\$192,859,641.02	87.18
2—Unpaid claims awaiting proofs or adjustment	1,034,567.15	.47
3—Liability on account of non-forfeiture clause	149,412.00	.07
4—Premiums paid in advance	303,537.41	.13
Total liability on Policyholders' Account	\$194,347,157.58	87.85
Surplus on 4 per cent American Mortality Table	26,866,563.75	12.15
Total Assets December 31, 1895	\$221,213,721.33	100.00

Insurance Account, December 31, 1895.

1—Whole Life Policies in force	253,156 insuring \$721,988,685
2—Endowment Policies in force	60,661 " 150,699,398
3—Other Policies in force	207 " 1,267,313
4—Reversionary Additions	" 24,503,461
Total Policies in force at the end of the year	314,024 " \$898,458,857

RECORD OF THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.	INCOME.	ASSETS.	SURPLUS.
1885	\$368,952,337	\$20,214,954.28	\$108,908,967.51	\$5,012,633.78
1886	393,776,174	21,137,176.67	114,181,963.24	5,643,568.15
1887	427,583,359	23,119,922.46	118,806,851.88	6,294,441.52
1888	482,050,579	26,215,932.52	126,182,153.56	7,940,063.63
1889	565,839,387	34,496,083.29	136,401,328.02	9,657,248.44
1890	638,041,180	34,978,778.69	147,154,961.20	9,981,233.94
1891	695,484,158	37,634,734.53	159,507,138.68	12,030,667.16
1892	745,780,083	40,238,865.24	175,084,156.61	15,168,233.94
1893	802,867,478	41,953,145.68	186,707,680.14	17,952,608.91
1894	836,929,791	48,020,869.94	204,638,783.96	22,529,327.82
1895	898,458,857	48,597,430.51	221,213,721.33	26,866,563.75
1895 Compared with 1885	\$529,506,520	\$28,382,476.23	\$112,304,753.82	\$21,853,929.97
	144 Per Cent INCREASE.	140 Per Cent INCREASE.	103 Per Cent INCREASE.	436 Per Cent INCREASE.

business is transacted for their benefit, exclusively, the same as a private business is for its stockholders or the members of the firm.

The original members of the Mutual Life consisted of two hundred and fifty leading merchants, professional and business men of New York, who simply pledged themselves to take an aggregate insurance on their lives amounting to \$500,000. This was the financial basis of the company. It had no capital stock. The only money in its coffers was the amount of the first annual premiums paid in by its charter members. It is now nearly 2,000 times larger than it was in 1843. It has 325,000 policies in force and \$230,000,000 of assets, accumulated from their premiums and interest thereon, pledged for paying its insurance obligations now outstanding for nearly one thousand millions of dollars.

The plan of the association was that its insured members constituted the company, owned in their corporate capacity all its accumulations, and should receive all the profits made in the business. To the end of 1895, fifty-three years, these profits earned policyholders have amounted to nearly one hundred and eighteen millions of dollars (\$117,688,700.25), and the dividends paid (\$86,770,136.50) have been nearly twice as much as those of any other company; and as much as the combined amount in the two next largest companies. The company still holds nearly thirty millions of dollars of undivided surplus to be paid to policyholders when due by the terms of their insurance contracts.

The following summary shows the disposition of its entire income for the fifty years of its history, and the percentage of each item of its disbursement and accumulation account:

Record of Fifty Years.

	Per cent of income.
Death claims paid	22.67
Surrender values paid	15.89
Cash dividends to policyholders	12.44
Endowments and annuities paid	5.04
Total payments to policyholders	56.81
Income accumulated for paying future claims and dividends to policyholders	27.95
Cost of procuring business, taxes, salaries to officers and office employees	11.74
Total income accounted for	100.00

Up to date every legal policy claim against the company has been met and paid out of the premium and interest income received annually. After paying out over five hundred millions of dollars, there still remains in the custody of the company, for paying future claims and dividends to policyholders, the enormous sum of over two hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The Mutual Life's payments to living members for matured endowments, annuities, surrender values and dividends have aggregated a much larger amount than the sum paid for death claims.

The funds accumulated have been much larger than the death claims. The receipts from interest, rents and profits realized on the invested funds of the company have exceeded, in the aggregate for fifty-three years, the entire amount of all death claims during the same period.

The interest, rent and investment earnings have exceeded the expenses, taxes, etc. by \$67,771,838.71.

This record has never been equaled by any other company in the world.

Not this:

Paid for death claims	\$165,450,630.37
Paid to living members	246,116,963.42
Accumulated in reserve	208,997,578.48
Total benefits to policyholders	\$620,565,204.27
Premiums received from do.	\$620,565,204.27
Excess over premiums	\$67,771,838.71

Not this:

These miscellaneous profits, realized over the interest and rents received, have more than paid the compensation of those who for fifty-three years have managed the company, and to whom its success may be largely attributed.

These facts and the records of the Mutual Life show that the controlling thought of its organization and management has been:

1. Payment of all premiums in cash at full table rates.

2. Accumulation of large and adequate policy reserves.
3. The enlargement of life and endowment policy values by the accumulation of surplus, or policy earnings, for the benefit of the family or estate of the insured, or for himself for personal support in old age.

4. Payment of the largest dividends to persistent members whose long term of insurance could not otherwise be made remunerative as an investment; and
5. Allowance of as large "Surrender Values" to discontinuing members as is consistent with the contract rights of continuing members, the safety of the company, and the accumulation of the largest profits for persistent survivors at agreed upon distribution periods.

These are the principles and purposes that have governed the management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from its beginning. It will continue to maintain the record of its unequalled achievements at the high standard held up to the present date. It may be relied upon to always defend the fundamental principles of its organization and management which have now been tested by time, experience and scientifically ascertained results; and under the operation of which it has attained a larger measure of success than any other similar association in the world, and conferred benefits to its insured members never realized in any other company. It is and always has been since its organization in 1843 the recognized leader and best exponent of sound life insurance on this continent; and years ago it was officially awarded praise in a state report as "The model life insurance company of the world."

It is opposed to insurance which aims to protect delinquents at the expense of persistent payers.

It is opposed to the "annual cash surrender value," "loan," and "extended-term-insurance" features.

The Mutual Life's present form of policy contracts give to its insured the right to discontinue the payment of premiums at stated periods of ten, fifteen or twenty years from the date of each policy, and the company agrees and guarantees to pay for such surrendered policies the entire reserve and surplus accumulations credited such policy at the distribution period chosen by the policyholder and stated in the policy when the insurance was taken out. This makes every such policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York practically an endowment contract at the end of each distribution period named, if the insured so elects. Under this contract the net amount of all the premiums paid the company with an equitable share of the interest and miscellaneous profits earned during the term of insurance is returned to the policyholder, less only what it has cost the company to insure his life, viz, the actual cost for deaths and expenses chargeable to his age and his form of insurance.

At other than the period agreed upon in the policy for such distribution the company agrees to pay an equitable value for each policy surrendered as stated therein. Its plans offer the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS in the way of dividend and reserve values, for keeping insurance in force until the distribution periods are reached, the grown-up family becomes self-sustaining and does not need the protection of life insurance, and aged policyholders themselves need the accumulated values of their policies for personal support in the declining years of their lives.

Its plans offer the LEAST INDUCEMENTS for quitting the company, dropping the insurance required to protect the dependent families and surrendering policies at any other time than the distribution periods agreed upon. As to withdrawing members who desire to discontinue their insurance from any cause, the Mutual Life has always given the most liberal surrender values in paid-up insurance, consistent with the rights of continuing members, the safety of the company, the laws of the state, and the equitable rules designed to benefit those who consider their agreement with insured associates in a mutual company as binding and obligatory as those assumed by the company to its corporate and mutual membership according to the terms of its charter and outstanding policy contracts.

It should always be borne in mind that life insurance companies are not in any sense banks of discount and deposit or savings banks. Both of these have their purpose and fill a great public necessity for the convenient and safe transaction of business. Life insurance companies, when properly organized and managed, have an entirely different mission and fill an equally great and, in some respects, more important public necessity.

Mutual's Life Record in 1895.

New business paid for	\$138,961,000
Gain of insurance	\$1,320,000
Gain of assets	17,414,000
Gain of surplus	5,883,100
Gain of premium income	2,401,700

Among the companies presented at the meeting were Hykes, of Chicago, on official duty where he for the society's purpose of Pershing, American on the Loomis, of New York, which the Chicago people, and the Bible among the manifested by the Rev. M. H. Howe, the translation which is by an Arabian paper published by the society of Geneva, Grants of be about \$1,000,000, and the Friend Society house during the

SUNDAY Interesting

A little hill in far off the Alps, which was the head above the sea. The little hill of Cal. The Himalayas rear. The Alps leaps far to the Rockies. The lofty Andes, ran higher, yet higher. Beyond the Alps, be a sin-stained world. This little hill of Cal. And on its top a land. A cross whose land. And in its shades, the of all the world was. And oh, the eyes of That lonely cross of

LaGrange, Ga.
Dr. Warren A. the First Methodist 11 o'clock. Dr. C. logical speaker and he delighted to hearing him today.

Rev. Dr. Van Nean Index, will on Baptist church. Ness is an able one of the pillars of the Index has a southern Baptist known throughout aid will preach at

Rev. W. S. Vall on our Father, on subject of as Manifest. This evening he will Sturt Phelps, of

Rev. T. E. Bell will preach this night church. The night, Mr. O'Donn North Carolina special musical pro-ing's service.

Dr. W. W. Lammond held a meeting resolutions expressed to other churches. The following re and unanimous church.

After a service our beloved and W. L. Landrum, have First church, of duty to leave us. duty with lower would it found feelings of deep the strong, sweet sound him to us faithful under- service, has lived in a way to make He has it but ever had the to fill faithfully. He had been a brethren.

to how well property of his liberality and his testimony, for his a duty to all his hearty efforts, av tendency of the world. His whether high or Gentle. Especially and trial find in We cannot tell and will not do every step. My strength for he before him. The strengthen and times in every hearts for our church.

At the colored Richmond on Monday resolutions, D. D. church, were in "Whereas, We regret that Rev. has resigned his call to the church, Ga., and the great and good city and state, se Baptists, we should give some found sorrow his leaving out of Resolved, on Dr. Landrum from his great con- most keenly us- stitutes of his brotherhood of people, in common him an able and judicious leader. The interest the church, and Christian Assoc- race generally. He has handled that long life of use an abundant in

"Resolved, to pray that the of the Lord's name be glorified in our daily and copy be sent to Landrum." in France French Religious Tract with the Bible. Am great advent Blue Cross crossed in a degree. The bare, and en- spread the work

Among the companies presented at the meeting were Hykes, of Chicago, on official duty where he for the society's purpose of Pershing, American on the Loomis, of New York, which the Chicago people, and the Bible among the manifested by the Rev. M. H. Howe, the translation which is by an Arabian paper published by the society of Geneva, Grants of be about \$1,000,000, and the Friend Society house during the

R. F. SHEDDEN
GENERAL AGENT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA. **FITTEN BUILDING.**

[illegible]

The Crowning Sale of the Season.

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Corner Walton and Fairlie Streets, Atlanta, Ga. Fifteen officers and teachers. Thorough course; high standard; small classes. Graduates of Wesleyan and Vassar colleges. Instruction in art, piano, violin, and vocal music. Foreign teachers in modern languages. Send for catalogue. MRS. W. F. CHANDLER, L. D. SCOTT, Principals. July 14-2w tue thur sun

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NOTICE.
Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 25, 1896. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States requiring to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, George M. Coffin, deputy and acting comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 508 of the revised statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of June, 1896. GEORGE M. COFFIN, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency. No. 5045. July 12 60t

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If you are going to the Mountains or Sea Shore, why not carry a Hammock and Croquet Set? We have Hammocks and will make a special price on them for the next week. Our Croquet Sets are always cheap, and the quality the best.

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\$500.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

will be paid by the state memorial board of Georgia for a design, if accepted by the board as hereinafter provided, for a monument to be erected by the state of Georgia on the Chickamauga battle field to the Georgia confederate soldiers engaged in that battle.

Designers are invited to make designs, putting no other limitations to their artistic conceptions than those made necessary by the following conditions, to-wit:

Cost.—The cost of the monument not to exceed \$5,000.

Material.—The material used to be either granite, combined with bronze, or marble, combined with bronze.

Inscriptions.—The monument to bear designations by regiment, battalion or battery of the Georgia organizations of artillery, cavalry and infantry engaged in the battle, besides an inscription of moderate length, historical or otherwise, of a general character.

Designs, accompanied by specifications, should be sent in sealed packages to the undersigned at Chickamauga, Ga., by or before September 10, 1896, on which day and at which place the packages will be opened and examined by the board.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all designs offered, and any design selected by the board will be accepted and paid for only on condition that the designer shall be able within ninety days from said date to enter into a contract with a responsible contractor for the erection of the monument, including inscriptions, for a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

STATE MEMORIAL BOARD OF GA.
By Gordon, Chickamauga, Ga.

N.B.—The cost of the sub-surface foundation on which the monument will rest, not included in the sum above mentioned. July 13-20m-thur-sun

Notice — New Jail.

GEORGIA, Meriwether County—Office of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Said County, Greenville, June 11, 1896.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 12th day of August, 1896, and at that time opened in the presence of the bidders, for furnishing all materials required and building complete and ready for use a brick jail and all its appurtenances, to be situated on the lot to be designated by the commissioners, and in accordance with the plans and the complete and minute specifications which will be posted on and after the 22d instant in the office of the clerk of the superior court of said county, which office is made pro hac vice the office of the commissioners; the sum to be paid for the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner, and to be completed and ready for use by the 1st day of December, 1896.

Partial payments, in the discretion of the commissioners, may be made by the bidders, and the balance paid when the contract shall have been fully completed and the building accepted. The payments to be first appropriated to material, men and labor. Unless received by the 1st day of October, 1896, each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of one hundred dollars, payable to W. F. Gay, chairman, to be forfeited to the county in the event the successful bidder should fail to make the bond required by law within ten days after the contract is awarded.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects in any proposal made.

For further information consult the plans and specifications posted in the office of the clerk, as aforesaid, or apply to R. L. Jones & Co., Atlanta, for copies thereof.

By order of the board.
W. F. GAY, Chairman.
H. P. BLALOCK, Clerk.
I certify that the above and foregoing is a true extract from the minutes of the court of commissioners of roads and revenues.
H. P. BLALOCK, Clerk.
July 12 19 sun

SUMMER TRIPS NORTH
If you wish to make a trip to the Northern Lakes, take the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.
Superb trains to Chicago, Toledo and Detroit. Fast time and a good road makes this the favorite line. Full information on application.
D. G. Edwards, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
May 16-tf-sun

COX COLLEGE
REMOVED from LaGrange, Ga., last summer, to an elegant suburb of Atlanta, begins its 54th Session, Sept. 9th, 1896.

FACULTY OF THIRTY
From America and Europe; four graduate courses. Magnificent new brick building, and an arboretum and park of thirty acres. Modern equipment, including electric clock—also Library, Museum, Laboratory, Telescope, Art Studios. Ten teachers of music, forty-six pianos, a pipe organ, a ladies' orchestra of thirty-two.

OVER 200 PUPILS FROM A DISTANCE LAST SESSION.
Eleven States Represented; 246 Music Pupils; 52 in Art; 40 in Elocution.

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cheaper than they have ever been sold in Atlanta. We guarantee to sell 10 per cent cheaper than anybody.

MANTELS.

A large lot of fine hard wood mantels that we are closing out 25 per cent less than cost. Mantels from \$7.50 to \$200.

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Our cut price of 20 per cent less than first class work has ever been done still continues. Get our prices and save money.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Sold with a Written Guarantee to cure Loss of Vigor, Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Failing Memory, and all Wasting Diseases and all Weaknesses resulting from early or later excesses. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Just Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

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92 and 94 Whitehall St.

Maudie Andrews In London Town



thing with it; now he's in Africa gold mining. And what do you suppose he wrote me the other day? Why, that he felt the need of refined ladies' society. Lady society out in Africa! And he expects me to furnish it. Oh! but he is a run one."

"Well, send him to America," I said, "and I'll find him a wife—a pretty girl, a rich girl."

His face had a disapproving frown. "I have outlived all respect for money. It don't mean anything to me. By Jove, I wouldn't let that boy marry a girl for it. I want him to be some account."

"Oh! but I thought all Englishmen liked to marry rich Americans."

"Oh! the nobility. Yes, American heiresses and the English nation have to be married to the nobility. Look at Peel's son, selling a gallery of pictures. The government pays him twice as much as it's worth because he is Peel's son—has to be kept on his legs, you know. Same way with Marlborough. We had to be taxed to keep Marlborough up. Wrong, all wrong!"

"Then you don't believe in an aristocracy—a monarchy?"

"Oh, I won't say that. No; no; every government gets itself in a mess over something. Every government is corrupt."

I then went on to say something about the beauty of the British system in certain ways—the preservation of home and home feeling through established estates.

He chuckled again.

"Got a great old house in the country. You'd better go and buy. More land than I want. More house, too. Never live there. Sell your house—musty old house, interesting, though. Too lonely. You see, I haven't much money. My father was one of the richest men in England. When we children were growing up he used to tell us not to trouble, there was more than we could spend in a lifetime for each one of us. And what do you think he did?"

"I can't imagine," I said, deeply interested.

"Why, he married a domestic in his dotage and left her all his money. 'We never get a cent.'"

He laughed as if the recollection was fraught with humor.

"But couldn't you get it back?" I asked, deeply concerned.

"No, no; never tried. My oldest brother, who is dead now, would have been the one. He was a peculiar fellow. He wouldn't bear to the idea of fighting the will."

"But don't you hate to think of what you might have had?"

"Not a bit, not a bit. A man can use only a certain amount. I enjoy it; always have enjoyed it; loaf around through England, you know, and paint pictures. Live in London when I'm at home, live all by myself; lots of good books and a garden; old servants used to my ways. I'm happy. I wouldn't be without tobacco. That's what makes life worth living."

Here, indeed, was Arcadian philosophy in Arcadia. The merry ring of his voice is with me now, but I cannot, on cold paper, convey the exuberant charm, the warmth and kindness, and genuine quality of this dear old chap.

You will believe how old he is when I tell you that he was a close personal friend of both Thackeray and Dickens; that his library contains autograph volumes of works and of many other notable men and women of that time. He belonged to the same club as the two great novelists and knows more about them than any living human being in London today. I don't know this, I am sorry to say, until after our chat was over, but if he doesn't lie down too soon to that little nap which he

guidance of a prosperous parson. At the window stands a child peeping in—a child hungry and ragged, at the door of "the Father's house." A New England woman seldom makes a speech without quoting something from a black man or woman, by the way. Numerous people in the audience, I noticed, grew a bit restive over the temperance part of the talk, because a great many of the women suffragists were not in sympathy with extreme prohibition measures. Miss Willard's personality pleased me, and I should be unappreciative of high things if I had not seen the zealous soul looking out of her eyes and from her face as she spoke.

"I don't send my pictures to exhibitions any more," he said. "It hampers thought and originality to be painting things to please people, and the idea of one painter having to please a lot of other painters who are his equals, not his superiors—sometimes even his inferiors—seems absurd to me."

Miss Lawson has always been one of

These evenings at home in an English house are exquisitely simple and unpretentious—no meats and rich salads, just light refreshments, punch, wine and coffee.

I went to a garden party the other afternoon and saw many pretty frocks and interesting folks. The affair was at the home of Mrs. Aymer Goring, a woman of wealth and leisure with literary and artistic tastes. The garden itself was charming, filled with bright flowers, and refreshments were served from a gay tent at one end. A band played on the little piazza at the back and there was singing in the open air. A pretty thing.

Miss Willard is the most New England woman I've ever seen, and that is saying a good deal. Her profile defines Puritan hardness, strength and that rarefied idealism and spirituality that belongs to the place of her birth.

Among the other speakers was Mrs. Fenwick Miller, who took such a prominent part in the woman suffrage movement at the Chicago fair. She is a woman of parts, a journalist, an able speaker, an authority on educational matters and has been a practical worker for the cause of suffrage during a period of eighteen years.

One or more members of parliament attended these meetings and took part in the programme. The best speech of the evening was made by R. B. Haldane, Esq., member of parliament. I can't remember the text, but the substance of what he had to say was to the effect that the woman suffrage movement was not serious, that it was a fine bonnet, drawing-room movement. It didn't represent the crying need of a world of women.

"You complain," he said, "that parliament overlooks your petitions. Parliament will overlook them as long as it has to do so; as long as there are more pressing matters from the people. Parliament overlooks the working men until they arise in a body and demand a vote as their right. Now," he continued, "you have got to make this an industrial movement. You have got to go and talk to the working women who stand by the side of the men in shops and factories. They are the women in most need of a vote. When you get them to rise in a body and declare themselves for suffrage, then and not till then, will parliament take you seriously."

From what I saw at this meeting, from what I have heard of the question of suffrage in general, I will prophesy that Englishwomen will have the ballot before their American sisters. I do not honestly think the day is far off before these privileges will be open to those who want to take advantage of them. The government here is conservative and slow in a way, but the people seem to me to have more freedom than we do—freedom for everybody and everything. We screech a good deal about American independence and the idea with me was that a monarchy meant subjugation. I find it means freedom of all classes and conditions—not a freedom that allows individual insolence, but one that tolerates freedom of living and thought.

Too much freedom sometimes, I think. Yesterday, for instance, I drove through Kensington garden. The sun was brightly shining, the park filled with couples, each pair seated on a bench to themselves, and the air of each man cheering the waist of his female companion. As most of the men were soldiers, the caressing position of their scarlet arms gave an impression of garish emotion as definite as the binding to "Poems of Passion." This, mind you, was in a perfectly respectable park, where nursemaids were

most approved, and instead of the old heavy crepe and nun's veiling the lightest possible materials are used.

A thickish quality of black silk must be used with a dull finish is one texture used by widows.

Other veils are of a soft silk canvas, of uncommon fineness and delicacy, and very little heavier in weight than the mousseline.

Both sorts will be finished around in the same way, with a hemmed border an inch and a half deep or else with a hem the same depth of English crepe. Veils of nun's veiling, though not so fashionable as those of the other materials are less expensive, and may still be had.

Tiny Bonnets.

All bonnets which accompany long veils are small and snugly fitting. Except a facing of crepe or the veil material about the brim, no trimming is used, the veil covering the rest of the bonnet completely.

For elderly widows the adjustment of the veil is very simple and plain. One square of tulle, divided equally in the middle and drawn over the bonnet crown in close, flat pleats; these then are pinned at the sides with stick pins or plain slide brooches of dull jet.

Younger women may have the veil draped with a more coquettish adjustment on a trimmed bonnet, but it is only in the first weeks of grief that it is now ever allowed to hang on the face.

Widow's Caps.

After a year the long veil may be discarded and a short face one of Brussels net, edged with a fold of crepe, worn instead.

As to the widow's cap itself, that narrow edge of white in the front of the bonnet, it is still not considered the best form for young women. It is thought in their case to invite more attention than is consistent with the ethics of unhappiness, and so they are no longer worn by the smartest women. In elderly bonnets, however, the cap of widowhood is still seen, and deep turnover cuffs and collars of thin white lawn with a hem-stitched edge is a frequent accompaniment.

In Paris mourning Henrietta cloth, cashmere, nun's veiling and dull silks are the textures always advised and long used for gowns. Foulard silks and lustrous serges follow in the next stage, and for dressy

ing I have ever seen. Any number of pretty young women and girls were present, dressed in the strictest hats and bonnets, for the serious things of the early afternoon are always followed by garden parties and high teas.

Miss Willard was one of the speakers for the occasion, and she quoted Fred Douglass and wept over temperance, or intemperance, rather. A New England woman seldom makes a speech without quoting something from a black man or woman, by the way. Numerous people in the audience, I noticed, grew a bit restive over the temperance part of the talk, because a great many of the women suffragists were not in sympathy with extreme prohibition measures. Miss Willard's personality pleased me, and I should be unappreciative of high things if I had not seen the zealous soul looking out of her eyes and from her face as she spoke.

"I don't send my pictures to exhibitions any more," he said. "It hampers thought and originality to be painting things to please people, and the idea of one painter having to please a lot of other painters who are his equals, not his superiors—sometimes even his inferiors—seems absurd to me."

Miss Lawson has always been one of

These evenings at home in an English house are exquisitely simple and unpretentious—no meats and rich salads, just light refreshments, punch, wine and coffee.

I went to a garden party the other afternoon and saw many pretty frocks and interesting folks. The affair was at the home of Mrs. Aymer Goring, a woman of wealth and leisure with literary and artistic tastes. The garden itself was charming, filled with bright flowers, and refreshments were served from a gay tent at one end. A band played on the little piazza at the back and there was singing in the open air. A pretty thing.

Miss Willard is the most New England woman I've ever seen, and that is saying a good deal. Her profile defines Puritan hardness, strength and that rarefied idealism and spirituality that belongs to the place of her birth.

Among the other speakers was Mrs. Fenwick Miller, who took such a prominent part in the woman suffrage movement at the Chicago fair. She is a woman of parts, a journalist, an able speaker, an authority on educational matters and has been a practical worker for the cause of suffrage during a period of eighteen years.

One or more members of parliament attended these meetings and took part in the programme. The best speech of the evening was made by R. B. Haldane, Esq., member of parliament. I can't remember the text, but the substance of what he had to say was to the effect that the woman suffrage movement was not serious, that it was a fine bonnet, drawing-room movement. It didn't represent the crying need of a world of women.

"You complain," he said, "that parliament overlooks your petitions. Parliament will overlook them as long as it has to do so; as long as there are more pressing matters from the people. Parliament overlooks the working men until they arise in a body and demand a vote as their right. Now," he continued, "you have got to make this an industrial movement. You have got to go and talk to the working women who stand by the side of the men in shops and factories. They are the women in most need of a vote. When you get them to rise in a body and declare themselves for suffrage, then and not till then, will parliament take you seriously."

From what I saw at this meeting, from what I have heard of the question of suffrage in general, I will prophesy that Englishwomen will have the ballot before their American sisters. I do not honestly think the day is far off before these privileges will be open to those who want to take advantage of them. The government here is conservative and slow in a way, but the people seem to me to have more freedom than we do—freedom for everybody and everything. We screech a good deal about American independence and the idea with me was that a monarchy meant subjugation. I find it means freedom of all classes and conditions—not a freedom that allows individual insolence, but one that tolerates freedom of living and thought.

Too much freedom sometimes, I think. Yesterday, for instance, I drove through Kensington garden. The sun was brightly shining, the park filled with couples, each pair seated on a bench to themselves, and the air of each man cheering the waist of his female companion. As most of the men were soldiers, the caressing position of their scarlet arms gave an impression of garish emotion as definite as the binding to "Poems of Passion." This, mind you, was in a perfectly respectable park, where nursemaids were

most approved, and instead of the old heavy crepe and nun's veiling the lightest possible materials are used.

A thickish quality of black silk must be used with a dull finish is one texture used by widows.

Other veils are of a soft silk canvas, of uncommon fineness and delicacy, and very little heavier in weight than the mousseline.

Both sorts will be finished around in the same way, with a hemmed border an inch and a half deep or else with a hem the same depth of English crepe. Veils of nun's veiling, though not so fashionable as those of the other materials are less expensive, and may still be had.

Tiny Bonnets.

All bonnets which accompany long veils are small and snugly fitting. Except a facing of crepe or the veil material about the brim, no trimming is used, the veil covering the rest of the bonnet completely.

For elderly widows the adjustment of the veil is very simple and plain. One square of tulle, divided equally in the middle and drawn over the bonnet crown in close, flat pleats; these then are pinned at the sides with stick pins or plain slide brooches of dull jet.

Younger women may have the veil draped with a more coquettish adjustment on a trimmed bonnet, but it is only in the first weeks of grief that it is now ever allowed to hang on the face.

Widow's Caps.

After a year the long veil may be discarded and a short face one of Brussels net, edged with a fold of crepe, worn instead.

As to the widow's cap itself, that narrow edge of white in the front of the bonnet, it is still not considered the best form for young women. It is thought in their case to invite more attention than is consistent with the ethics of unhappiness, and so they are no longer worn by the smartest women. In elderly bonnets, however, the cap of widowhood is still seen, and deep turnover cuffs and collars of thin white lawn with a hem-stitched edge is a frequent accompaniment.

In Paris mourning Henrietta cloth, cashmere, nun's veiling and dull silks are the textures always advised and long used for gowns. Foulard silks and lustrous serges follow in the next stage, and for dressy

less common now than even five years ago. It is still a fashionable and eminently decent custom to put on black for the dead, and it is one that will doubtless continue for many years to come. But the amenities of life are no longer exact it, and there are those who consider the custom pariah as well as unhealthy. They claim, indeed, that in time it will be done away with entirely.

Meanwhile such reforms as can be forced upon the grief-stricken are going on. Fashion and good sense doing all they can to make the pang of the loss of a loved one to the eye and not too burdensome to the flesh.

The Mourning Veil.

The chief change mentioned has been a shortening of the deep veils worn in the first stages of application.

These now reach no lower than the waist line and very often but little below the shoulders.

Widows' bonnet draperies may be a little deeper than waist length and even come to the knees, and below it liked.

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moments among the new materials are dull silk grenadines, standing out in test mourning. These are appropriate with folds of the same, and others of English crepe, and are very some over silk linings.

Correct Trimmings.

No lustrous texture or cut jet hat ornament is considered good taste for the mourning. These are appropriate with folds of the same, and others of English crepe, and are very some over silk linings.

Designs for Gowns.

A few handsome models here will give further ideas as to modern mourning. All the toilets for first black are made with English crepe, which has become more as a garment in many cases than may even form quite half of the mourning. This is also lavishly decorated with black and white for the body of the gown, and the rest of the gown is a stylish cape effect at the top of the skirt.

A charming "second" black dress is made in silk canvas, edged with black and striped tulle. This forms the sleeve and bodice proper over which is hung a necked, sleeveless blouse of the same material. The skirt is plain black, and the foundation, is slashed at the hips to the striped silk lining.

So combining these materials are especially handsome, but others could be made with equally good effect. For example, a bodice of shot or checked silk could be worn with the skirt heavily trimmed with the rest of the gown, or a gown of plain black silk. Again, the gown could be of the figured, shot or striped silk, the under bodice of plain black or white. The skirt could be plain black or white, the simplicity of the model recommends it both for and lean.

An All Black Costume.

In costume with the tucked skirt and long sleeves, a black dress is made, and very dressy indeed, but quite suitable for a young lady in the middle stages of mourning. This is of plain Indian foulard with a bodice arranged with a jacket effect, white embroidered batiste over a black batiste with quilting of the black foulard.

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DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1896.

The Sweet Sad Story of a Little Pet Pig—A Model of Obedience and Cheerfulness, His Short Life Proved a Blessing.

A black and white illustration of a man and a woman in a forest. The man is crouching down, and the woman is standing behind him, looking on. They are surrounded by trees and foliage.

We were much troubled about a name, but he made himself one in this way. The cook had been frying doughnuts and auntie said we might each have one. They were in a dish at the end of the pantry.

"God cares for every creature
In earth and sea and sky;
They sing his praises daily
Wherever they may lie,
The grass, the trees, the flowers
His constant care proclaim;
Then we, His little children,
Should praise His glorious name."

"To the Memory
of
Squash Piggums;
19th child of
s. Curly-tail Piggu
Aged, 12 weeks.

"He was the pride and joy



bridges, now disappearing in the woods, then showing its head, breathing out smoke. We were quite excited over it, when Squash came running at us with a grunt for us to play with him. I suppose

Since the earliest inauguration of offering prizes for the best work along any given artistic line, artists of undoubted genius from Canova and Thorwaldsen have entered into eager competition for the advantages which such badges of distinction carry in their train; for where they do not include years of study under

mothers," but that is another story." Hundreds of years ago our ancestors—Dutch, English, Dutch-Germans—with similar little solid silver toys on the other side of the great water, and when some of them came to America many years ago, they brought with them among other things, these little solid silver toys, which are still in the possession of their descendants. In America there are therefore several of these fascinating silver sets 150 and 200 years old, and it was the recent birth of them by the Congo Companies that first gave our manufacturers the idea of doing as much for their descendants. One of the most beautiful and complete is owned by a descendant of the first Boston owner of the Congo Company, and only a few weeks ago on exhibition in Charleston, S. C.

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LITTLE "GIB," THE VETERAN

Gilbert Van Zandt Was but Ten Years of Age When He Enlisted and Had Just Passed Thirteen When Mustered Out.

Not to speak of the "wasted energy of manhood's prime," one of the greatest indictments against the war is that it robbed a generation of the youth of this



LITTLE GIB WHEN HE ENLISTED.

country of the prime of boyhood, the last sweet days of careless joyousness. It transformed almost in an instant, by its stern duties and grave responsibilities, the light-hearted lad into a man—strong and earnest, it is true, but yet lacking the free and thoughtless spirit of youth. Hardly one of those who enlisted in 1861 and 1862 came out in 1865 with less than ten years added to his development and, perhaps, subtracted from his life. In view of this, there is subtle pathos in the metaphor whereby the veterans deceive themselves in regard to their loss, by calling each other "the boys."

It is, therefore, very pleasant to record an instance of one little soldier who passed through the most active scenes of the war and emerged from it even more of a boy in spirit than when he entered. Indeed, legally and almost literally, he was an infant, more baby than boy, when he enlisted. He was certainly still a child when he was mustered out.

In the summer of 1862, a certain Lieutenant Ellwood came with a mule team and three or four soldiers, recruiting for the army, into the little country town of Port William, in Clinton county, Ohio. A bright little fellow by the name of Gilbert Van Zandt, a native of the place, volunteered to drum for him at the "soldiers' meeting" held in the old brick schoolhouse, and at its close the lieutenant tossed him a fifty-cent piece, the first money the boy had ever earned. He then was taken over the county by Captain Hicks to drum for recruits and, imagining that a soldier's life was a continuous succession of such pleasant duties, he enlisted, August 6, 1862, with Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as its drummer. At that time he was ten years, seven months and sixteen days old, the date of his birth being December 20, 1851. The enlistment of the little fellow was after all not such a cruel thing as might be supposed. His recruiting service had served as an easy transition to army life. His schoolteacher enlisted at the same time and was soon promoted to the captaincy of the company. In addition, with "Little Gib," as he was called, marched away twenty young men of the neighborhood, true friends, his ideals of manhood, whose departure, of he had been left behind in the little depopulated village, would have rendered him more genuinely homesick than he ever was among the familiar places of the army. Then, too, he was engaged in the most delightful task in the world, and one at which he was an adept—drumming. He drummed in the regimental band as well as in the field, and so became the pet and pride of the entire regiment.

At Nashville, Tenn., the colonel had a small sword made especially for him, and the entire regiment followed the gift, with the present of a handsome drum and shield. While here the first of the accompanying pictures was taken, Gilbert being at the time a month or so past the age of eleven. Young as he was, there was no better or more faithful soldier in Sherman's army.

Indeed, it was his extreme youth that, added to his natural disposition, tended to keep him quiet and modest in demeanor, while his love for his work rendered him attentive to his duties. His comrades looked out for him and saw that his willingness did not result in his injury. When, after the battle of Resaca, the duties of his position became too arduous on account of the heavy marches, he was detailed to act as "dispatch carrier" at division headquarters, under General Ward. In this capacity he served through all the battles of the famous "march to the sea." At Millidgeville, Ga., some of the soldiers captured a pony, which the general decided should be turned over to "Little Gib." Being thus mounted, he subsequently acted as one of the general's orderlies and proved to be one of the most valuable aides at headquarters. As one of his comrades says: "By reason of being so young, he did not possess the discretion of older heads; consequently in carrying a dispatch he usually took the most direct route, regardless of the danger."

At the "muster out" in Washington, June, 1865, when the second picture was taken, Gilbert being at the time thirteen years and six months of age, he was as genuine a boy as when he had enlisted three years before. Just as no money in the world could have tempted him to part with Lieutenant Ellwood's half-dollar, so the pony which had been assigned to him by his general, and was dearer to him than the coin or his sword and drum and shield, inasmuch as it had been more friend and companion than possession, ranked in his

estimation above the honors that men generally esteem of the greatest value. He knew as a good soldier that the pony, having been confiscated, was Uncle Sam's property, and so, with a boy's directness, went straight to headquarters to gain his heart's desire, its possession as his own. He called on President Johnson and requested permission to take it home. The president asked him which he would prefer, to have the pony or receive a commission as an officer. "Little Gib," childlike, replied, "Please, sir, I want my pony." So the president gave orders that it should be his and receive free transportation with him to his home in Ohio, where, to round out the story in the proper manner, "they lived happily together" until its death, in 1872.

To complete the parallel to the fairy story, to Gilbert was also promised the gift he had rejected, for the president offered to send him to West Point. But this, in the troubles of his administration, the successor of Lincoln forgot. If the father of "Tad" had been in the place, I think that it would have taken a deal of worry to cause him to forget his promise to a little boy.

Mr. Van Zandt is now living in Chicago, where he is engaged as the cashier of the Sherman house. The name of "Little Gib" is still appropriate, as he is slight and youthful in appearance. Indeed, he looks ten years younger than his actual age, a fact which he explains by his "having been scared out of ten years' growth while in the army."

Of all the men who served in the war of the rebellion he is the only one who could not be drafted into service, and he



WHEN MUSTERED OUT.

will reach the age of exemption (forty-five years), next December. But in case of another war for the defense of the flag it is pretty safe to say that "Little Gib," in common with many of his comrades, would not rely on the age limit to escape response to our country's call.

A Home-Made Barometer.

There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

All he has to do is to take a gram of each of the following substances: Camphor, saltpeter and ammonia salts and dissolve them in about thirteen drams of alcohol. When the dissolution is complete, shake the mixture well, and pour it into a glass bottle, one rather long for its width is preferred. Cork tightly and seal with wax, so as to prevent the air from penetrating into the bottle.

Expose this improvised barometer on the outside of the window, on the north side of the house, if possible, and the crystallizations which are produced announce a change in the weather.

Absolute clearness of the liquid denotes fair weather.

If the liquid becomes disturbed, or roily as we say, it is a sign of rain.

If downy masses form in the bottom of the bottle, it will freeze, or at least the thermometer will freeze; the more these masses rise toward the top, the more rigorous will the cold become.

Little stars in the liquid foretell a hard storm.

Large flakes are a sign of cloudy weather or of snow.

Thread-like objects in the top of the bottle indicate wind.

Lawn Targetette.

A game of lawn targetette is one of the pretty diversions which the summer girl has before her. It is a game to play under the leafy trees, upon a smooth lawn, and when arrayed in one's prettiest and crispest frock.

The game is not violent enough to disarrange draperies or curls or to cause one to get "all of a glow." On this account perhaps it is making a high bid for favor.

The implements of the game are six India rubber rings and balls and mallets. Three rings, graduated in size, are placed one within the other and constitute a target. There are two of these targets placed about forty feet apart. The player stands beside her ball at the left hand

side of one target, facing the other target. There are two sets of balls, one with black the other with red numbers. The game is to drive the balls by means of mallets from alongside the one target to the other, with such force that they will come to rest as near the center of the target aimed at as possible. The score made depends both upon the value of the division of the target on which the ball lie, viz, 1, 2, 3, and the number showing on the ball, the one multiplied with the other. The game is played by any number or by two sides, consisting of two or four players each.



Eunice Gilliam, Morton's Store, N. C.—Dear Junior: I have been reading with pleasure the letters from the cousins and would like to join their happy band. Papa has not been taking The Constitution very long, but I like it very much. I am fourteen years of age. We live in the country and have a quiet, pleasant home. Our nearest city is nine miles. Papa is a farmer and a school teacher. He teaches in the winter and farms in the summer. I would like a few correspondents.

Katie Florence Wiggins, Good Hope, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl nine years old. Papa takes The Constitution and I enjoy reading The Junior. We have The Constitution machine and mamma has used several different kinds of machines. She says The Constitution machine is as good as any she ever used. I have lived on a farm, but papa has quit the farm and bought a store. I think I like farm life better than depending on the store.

Etta Penn, Winston, Ga.—Dear Junior: For more than a year I have been a silent admirer of The Constitution, Jr. As Aunt Susie asked us to take one subject to write on I thought I would take education. I think every boy and girl should try and have a good education. An education is the greatest thing in the world. I haven't but one pet and that is a little baby brother two years old. My oldest brother is away from home going to school, but school has closed now and I guess he will be home soon.

Evins V. Sanford, Woodruff, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer boy of eight bright summers and have been reading The Junior letters with much interest, and now I am asking to be one of the boys. I go to school, study grammar, arithmetic, Holmes's Fourth Reader, etc. I have three sisters and one little brother named Vance, who is the pet of the household. I love Georgia; my grandpa lived there. Next time I write I will tell the boys what I read. Here is 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Minnie Penn, Monticello, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been an admirer of the dear old Constitution for a long time. As Aunt Susie told us to write on a subject I think mine shall be on "Books." I think books are the best thing any boy or girl could read. I live one mile from the thriving little town of Monticello. I am a farmer's daughter. I have been going to school, but my school is out now. I will answer A. M. Bruce's question: "Arabia." I send 5 cents for Grady hospital. Best wishes to The Junior.

"A. L. T., Greer's, S. C.—Greer's is a beautiful and flourishing little town situated on the main Southern railway nineteen miles from the city of Spartanburg, and thirteen from the city of Greenville. It is a business center, it has ten stores, two of which are drug stores, besides one harness shop. Five doctors are located in the town. It has a population of about 600. It has three churches and a high school. A large cotton mill is being built called the "Victor," which will soon be completed. It will add greatly to the town. Active work will soon commence on the building of an oil mill.

Sallie C. Woodall, Pleasant Hill, Ga.—We have been burned out; lost everything except some of the household furniture and two horses, two cows and calves and some hogs. The loss was estimated at \$2,000 or more. Papa had \$500 insurance on dwelling. All of our neighbors, kinfolks and friends have been so kind to us that we can't tell them how much we appreciate their kindness. Papa is having another house built.

I have just a few things I want to say to the cousins; that is, I have received some letters from grown young people asking me to correspond with them. Now, cousins, I am not old enough to correspond with people over twelve or fourteen years of age, as I am a little maiden of ten summers. I hope this will explain to the cousins why I never answer their letters. I am glad of correspondents of my age.

Kathleen Dale, Orangeburg, Tex.—Dear Junior: My real name is Kathleen, but mamma always called me her blue-eyed darling before she died. I have often heard people say that we did not know how to appreciate a mother till she was gone. I don't think that there is a truer saying. It is just three months since I saw them lay my precious mother in her grave to rest, ah, sweet rest, which only comes when death has closed some dear one's eyes and hushed the soft sweet voice; that voice that we never shall hear on earth again. Cousins, we never say goodbye in heaven; so let us all strive to reach that place where so many of our precious loved ones have gone before. I am the only child, and I often get so lonely here in this great big house with no one but the servants. Papa comes home at 4 o'clock and we take a ride on our wheels. I have a great many pets—one little Indian pony, named Beauty; a parrot and a large Newfoundland dog; his name is Gypsy. I wish some of the cousins were here to play dolls with me.

Best wishes to aunt Susie, cousins and The Constitution.

Note—There was no 10 cents in your letter.

"Konrad," Chipley, Fla.—Dear Junior: I want to tell you about a Masonic celebration held here recently. It had been known for some time that the Masons of Chipley and vicinity had invited Senator Pasco, who is also a Mason, to meet with them at Chipley on June 24th, and make a public lecture on the origin and work of the ancient order to which they belonged.

Mr. Pasco accepted, and, of course, every one was all anxiety to be present, perhaps for several reasons, viz:

1. Quite a good many in this part of the state had never seen the senator, and took this opportunity of seeing him.

2. Perhaps some thought that in an unguarded moment he might divulge some of the secret antics which that wonderful goat performs.

3. Last, but by no means least, every one expected to get the inner man refreshed by means of a good dinner. Therefore, on the appointed day, at quite an early hour, people from all parts of the county and from several adjoining counties, began to pour into Chipley. It mattered not what means they employed to come, their sole object was "to get there."

Some walked, others came in ox wagons, others still in fine carriages drawn by spirited horses, some came on bicycles and many came by rail.

Usually, Chipley is a quiet little village of about 800 or 1,000 people, but it was quite different on this occasion. The streets were covered with a seething mass of people, hurrying hither and thither, each one expecting a good time; and truly it seemed as though they were not being disappointed, for every one had a cheerful word or pleasant smile for those with whom they met. At about 11 o'clock a. m., the Masons descended from their secret hall, where, perhaps, some forlorn brother had been subjected to the terrible ordeal of riding the famous goat before he would be allowed to join the march, which took place immediately after they came forth. They marched in double file through the town and to the Baptist church, where quite a large crowd had already assembled.

Within an incredibly short period of time after the Masons had entered the church, the house was filled to overflowing. So eager were they that those unfortunate ones who were too late to secure positions within the church, arranged themselves on the outside near the windows, where they might see and hear. When all had become quiet the speaker was very appropriately introduced to the audience. At the conclusion of the introduction Senator Pasco arose and addressed the assembly in his calm, quiet and convincing manner, telling briefly of the origin and work of the Masons.

The address was closed at about 12:30 o'clock p. m., and the announcement made that there would be dinner on the ground, and every one was cordially invited to remain and partake of the feast which awaited them. A nice long table had been previously arranged in an inviting oak grove, which stood near. Dinner was soon spread, and as we drew near the table we beheld a sight which was indeed pleasing to the eyes of the beholders.

One often hears the cry of "hard times" in this section of the country, but as we stood gazing upon the table, which fairly groaned under its load of good things, we could but think that the times were not so hard after all. It seemed as though the good people of Chipley and vicinity had striven each to excel the other in preparing a bountiful repast. When everything was in readiness a blessing was invoked from on high, and every one was invited to help themselves, and I assure you they needed no second invitation. At about 3 o'clock p. m., most of the crowd repaired to the ball ground, where a game of baseball was hotly contested for several hours, after which they all returned to their several homes with happy hearts and tired limbs. The day passed off very pleasantly indeed. It was a little warm, but, taken as a whole, it was a grand success. With best wishes to Aunt Susie and all the cousins, I bid you adieu.

Clark A. Boulder, Hoyle, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will tell you something about grammar in rhyme:

There are three little words you often see, Are articles a, an and the.

A noun's the name of anything, As school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stands— Her head, his face, your arms, my hand.

Verbs tell of something to be done— To read, count, sing, laugh, jump or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell— As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together, As men and women, wind or weather.

Preposition stands before A noun, as of or through a door.

The interjections show surprise, As Ah! how pretty; Oh, how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Best wishes to Aunt Susie and The Constitution.

Martha Rivers, Conway, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I read all of my spare time when I can procure good reading matter. I have read a good many books by the following authors: Louisa M. Alcott, Frances Hodgson Burnette, Martha Finley, Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain, Shakespeare, of course, and many others.

My favorite book of all Mrs. Alcott's is "Little Women." Mrs. Burnette's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Penley's, "Elsie Dinsmore," Mrs. Ewing's "Jan of the Windmill" are also great favorites of mine. Among other books I have many favorites too numerous to mention. Those who have read "Little Women" cannot help from enjoying it. I have read it twelve or fourteen times and it is still new to me. I have cried with Kitty in Frances Armstrong's "Her Own Way," have laughed with Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," and was deeply impressed with the faultless character of Lady Ellen in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," as with all of his other plays, how many gems of thought are expressed in words. Mother never allows me to read dime novels, or in fact, anything but standard authors. I had rather read than eat, if it were possible. How could we live without books? For fear of staying too long, dwelling on my favorite subjects, I will bid you all adieu.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE
YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended
for this Issue Must be Addressed to The
Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1896.

Monkey Warfare.

The conditions of the life of the monkey in Africa are sufficiently curious without reference to their acquired habits, though these are undoubtedly due to the dangers to which the nature of the country in which they live exposes them. The different species of baboons, which are found commonly over the whole African continent, are all by nature dwellers in the open country. They find their food on the ground, and whether this be insects or vegetables, it is usually in places which afford little shelter or protection. Though strong and well armed with teeth, they are slow animals, with little of the monkey agility when on the ground, and not particularly active even when climbing among rocks.

In the rocky "kopjes" of the south, says The Spectator, of the cliffs and river sides of Abyssinia and the Nile tributaries, they are safe enough. But they often abandon these entirely to invade the low country. During the Abyssinian expedition conducted by Lord Napier, of Magdala, they regularly camped near our cantonments on the coast and stole the grain on which the cavalry horses and transport animals were fed. When on expeditions of this kind they often leave their strongholds for days together, and the means of joint defense from enemies in the open country are then carefully organized. Their natural enemies when thus exposed are the leopard, the lion and the southern Africa and Cape wild dogs. To the attack of the leopard they oppose numbers and discipline.

The Wild Ox.

The yak, or wild ox of Tibet, has sufficient spirit to turn and attack a hunter. If it had more perseverance it would prove a dangerous enemy. Colonel Prejevalski, in his account of his travels in the Tibetan mountains, narrates an adventure which illustrates the yak's disposition:

I was returning to camp when I saw several old yaks grazing on a little plateau. I fired on them and one fell and slipped down the snowy slope. Stunned by his fall, he lay motionless at the bottom of the ravine. I ran to him. As soon as he saw me, some hundred feet away, he arose and tried to flee. I fired, but the ball did not touch him.

Then he turned and rushed at me. I had only two cartridges; I fired one at a distance of seventy feet, and one at a distance of fifty feet. He stopped when he was quite near me, holding his head down and lashing his sides with his tail.

I was near enough to see his little eyes and the blood which ran from his nostrils. If he had had a little more decision and energy, I should have been lost. I could not get away, and I had no weapon but my empty gun.

We stood looking at each other. Presently he raised his head and stopped lashing his sides. Evidently he was getting over his anger. I threw myself on the ground, and without taking my eyes from him, crawled backward some sixty feet. Then I jumped up and walked away as fast as possible. I did not breathe freely until some 200 feet lay between us.

A Hornless Buck.

A curious and exceedingly unusual freak is reported by a deer hunter to Forest and Stream. The hunter was up in Wexford county, Michigan, and got on a deer trail that had hoof marks plainly made by a buck. Almost all hunters of deer can tell a buck from a doe track. After trailing the deer, and getting within a rod of it, the buck leaped out of a clump of brush and got knocked down with a bullet through the head.

The deer did not have any horns, although a two-year-old, and weighing 150 pounds. Further, it never had any horns.

Does with horns, bucks with three horns, dozens of spikes and malformed horns, have often been reported of Michigan and other American deer, but this is the first hornless American buck reported, although some European deer sometimes lack such weapons, but yet are able to whip the horned ones.

Try It.

A curious and slightly known fact is that it is impossible to move the eye while looking at its reflection in a mirror. The eye is the most movable part of the face, yet if you try to look at it and move it a thousandth part of an inch you will be balked in your purpose. The moment you endeavor to perceive the motion of the eye it becomes fixed. That is why a person's expression as he sees himself in the glass is entirely different from the one by which his friends recognize him.

The Blue Birds.

The Tigers are in the race. Still clinging to first place. And you need not have fear. For they will keep it clear. Playing winning ball every day. Makes the Tigers have full sway. When the umpire says, "play ball!" The Tigers answer to his call. Teams that are good and strong. Fall before them right along. And now the Tigers have a good lead. Victory, victory is their creed. When the season is ended. All teams to the Tigers will be bended.



The little division of the Junior League has closed and the Tigers, Jr., of the south side, are the pennant winners. In this great battle for the pennant this peerless little team has not lost a game. They have played fifteen and won fifteen. No better record could have been made and no better record was made in the Junior League this year.

A picture of this sterling little team is published in this week's Junior. The pennant will be given them this week.

The large division closes next week. In this division the West Atlanta Grays have about won the pennant. Their percentage is a great deal higher than the percentage of any other team. The Tigers are second.

In the little division the Rock Hills hold third place. They have played thirteen and won eleven and lost two. They batted hard for the pennant and only missed it through their two defeats by the Tigers, Jr.

This week the four teams remaining in the large division of the league will play their last games. They will be played on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. The

game, and J. Thompson making the winning run.

The Gray's Victory.

West Atlanta Grays succeeded in winning the game from the South Side Tigers on the Gray's ground Saturday morning by the score of 12 to 2. Score by innings:

Grays—	ab.	r.	bb.	po.	a.	e.
Nunan, rf ..	5	3	1	0	0	0
Waits, lb. ..	5	2	0	11	0	0
Lynch, c.	5	2	1	2	0	0
Hudson, 2b ..	5	1	1	0	0	0
Allen, ss ..	5	0	0	0	5	0
Ellsworth, cf ..	4	1	0	0	0	0
Eaves, lf ..	4	1	0	0	0	0
Howell, 3b ..	4	0	0	2	6	0
McElhanev, p ..	4	2	2	0	4	0
Total ..	4	12	5	15	15	0

Tigers—	ab.	r.	bb.	po.	a.	e.
Cox, lf ..	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oxburn, ss ..	4	0	0	0	5	0
Carrol, cf ..	4	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Mauck, rf ..	3	0	0	0	0	0
Winningham, p ..	3	0	0	0	4	0
Erskine, 2b ..	3	1	1	2	0	0
Gatins, 3b ..	3	0	0	2	0	0
Brooks, lb ..	3	1	1	10	0	0
Total ..	30	2	2	15	11	0

Summary—Earned runs, Grays 6, Tigers 2; two-base hits, McElhanev, Erskine; base

THESE ARE WINNERS OF THE LITTLE DIVISION.



Winningham Barnes J. Thompson Thibedeau Finley Gatins Avery Dorsey L. Thompson

Grays will play the north side Victors and the Tigers will play the Opera House Clippers.

There was an interesting game of ball played at Grant park Saturday, July 4th, between the Blue Birds and the Crescents. The Blue Birds came out victorious by a score of 7 to 0.

The following is the score in detail:

Blue Birds—	ab.	r.	bb.	po.	a.	e.
Lowe, ss.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Smith, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Moby, c.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Thompson, 2f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Myers, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Seamore, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Traylor, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, cf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Devoor, 1st.	2	1	0	6	0	0
Total ..	28	7	6	15	2	0

Crescent—	ab.	r.	bb.	po.	a.	e.
Martin, p.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Patten, c.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Blackburn, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Allen, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Stevens, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cox, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Davison, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Eberhart, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Reynolds, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total ..	20	0	0	12	3	0

Batteries—Blue Birds, Seamore and Mobly; Crescents, Martin and Patten. Earned runs, Blue Birds, 3; Crescents, 0. Two-base hit, Thompson, 1. Base on balls, off a Martin, 8; off Seamore, 1. Hit by pitched ball, Martin, 2; Seamore, 1. Time of game, one hour and ten minutes. Umpire, Akridge.

A Ten-Inning Game.

There was a very close and exciting game of ball played Saturday between the Rock Hills and the Tigers, Jr., which, after ten innings, the score stood 6 to 5 in favor of the Tigers, Jr. The features of the game was the pitching of both pitchers and the fielding of Dorsey and the two-base hit of Bell, winning the

ers. Joe is manager of the team and he is the privileged person over whom the pennant will float. He is the proudest boy in Atlanta that his team has not lost a single game throughout the season. Joe plays first base.

Cam Dorsey, the excellent short stop of the team, is familiarly known among his fellow players as "Cain" Dorsey. Cam is a good short stop. He has recently entered the military school at College Park, but he finds time to play ball with his team.

Joe Gatins, the second baseman and also the coacher of the team, is happy and is smiling all over at the Tigers' magnificent success. But as for that all the players and all their friends are highly gratified at the success of the team.

A little poem, dedicated to the Tigers, Jr., written by Edward Brewer, one of their admirers, is published below.

There was a very interesting game of ball played between the West Side Crescents and the Boulevard Sluggers on the Sluggers' grounds, in which the Boulevard Sluggers were defeated by a score of 16 to 4.

The features of the game was the pitch-



Captain of the Westside Crescents.

ing of Myers and the playing of Gable at first, of the West Side Crescents. The percentage of the West Side Crescents is 1.000. They have played nine games and won nine.

The Opera House Clippers have changed their name to the Blue Birds.

The Blue Birds line up as follows: Mobly, catcher; Smith, pitcher and second base; Lowe, first base; Seamore, pitcher and second base; Brooks, third base; Klassette, short stop; Hall center field; Myers, right field; Johnson, left field; substitutes, Langston, Adams and Evans.

The League a Big Thing.

Now that the league is coming to a close it might be interesting to print all the names of all the clubs which have been in the league this year. There are about twenty of them, and it will be found by adding them together with their managers there are about 200 boys directly interested in the league, besides the hundreds of other boys who do not play in the league. The league has undoubtedly been a great success this year. There is no question about it being run on next season and seasons to come with great success. The boys all like it. A list of nearly all the teams of the league is published below:

Atlanta Junior, South Side Tigers, West Atlanta Grays, West End, North Side Victors, West Side Orioles, Walker Street Stars, North Side Eagles, Crescents, Auburn Arrows, Tigers Junior, Rock Hills, South Side Blues, Pryor Street Junior, Forrest Avenue Stars, Atlanta Bantams, Little Clippers, West End Crescents, Hummingbirds, South Side Stars, Junior Athletic Club, Simson Street Stars, Buttermills and West Side Crescents.

Junior Debating Club.

The Junior Debating Club met last Friday evening at the Church of Our Father, on Church street.

The attendance was not as good as usual as about two-thirds of the members are out of the city spending their vacation.

A motion was made to adjourn the club until the 4th of September. On that day the boys will have a regular banquet and all the friends of the club will be out in full.

The North Side Social and Dramatic Club will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. D. H. Dougherty, Jr. The object of the meeting will be to discuss the next show. The officers of the club are: D. H. Dougherty, Jr., president; R. C. Mitchell, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Ernest Brooke, vice president.

A Challenge for the Tigers.

The Pryor street Juniors were scheduled to play the West End Crescents on the 15th, at West End. The Juniors showed up ready to play, but the Crescents put in two big boys—a catcher and a pitcher. The Juniors asked that they should be taken out, and the Crescents refused. The Juniors refused to play unless they were taken out, and they came home. The Juniors claim the game of the 15th by the non-appearance of the Crescents. We want you to put a challenge in The Junior for us Sunday. We want to play the Tigers, Jr., two games this week—one on Wednesday and one on Thursday. First game on Pryor street Juniors' grounds and the other on the Tiger, Jr., grounds. We will play only the regular men; the game to be called at 9 o'clock.

CECIL T. LOGAN, Captain.

The Tigers played the Wild Cats Thursday afternoon and won by a score of 15 to 11. Batteries, Erskine and Murphy; Watson and Smith.

The Victors Are Victors.

There was a very interesting game of ball played Saturday, July 15th, between the Southside Tigers and the Northside Victors, in which the Tigers were defeated by a score of 4 to 1. Score by innings:

Victors ..	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Tigers ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The batteries were Erskine and Arnold, for the Tigers; Butler and Thomas, for the Victors. Both pitchers did fine work.

AUGUST THE 8TH

Is the Day for the Great Event—The Junior Race—Some Hand-some Prizes Are Offered to the Winners.

On Saturday, the 8th of August, The Junior race will be run over the Peachtree road, beginning at Fourteenth street and out.

This will positively be the date. So, boys, make your preparations accordingly.

It is to be a race for boys under sixteen years old, and no boy over this age can enter. If there is any doubt or point raised as to a rider's age, he will have to bring a certified note from one of his parents to the effect that he is under sixteen.

In this way we will make it a strictly boys' race, and all old riders who would not give the youngsters a show will be ruled out.

We hope to make this one of the largest race meets ever held for boys anywhere in the country, and we want all of the out-of-town riders to send in their names and certified notes as to their age. Let all of the crack riders over the state enter the race, and we promise them a fair and impartial contest.

The judges for the race will be old experienced bicycle men, who know how to handle the boys. Everything will be in their charge, and the riders must do as they say.

Bicycle for First Prize.

The most important race will be the one run for The Junior prize. This will be an open for all under sixteen years old race, and will be extremely exciting. The prize for this event is to be a boy's wooden-rim light wheel one of the very best and most popular wheels in the city. This will be given by The Constitution Junior.

The Prizes.

There will be as many as ten prizes, and, from the cheerful manner in which the merchants around town have given the prizes, there may be fifteen awaiting the winners on August 8th.

The bicycle dealers in the city have taken interest in the race, and will do all the their power to make it a success. Several of them have offered prizes to be given in the different events. Others say count them in, as they will be sure to be in the game.

The judges and other officials of the course as selected are: Referee, H. J. Pigott; starter, Ed Rolle; master of course, C. P. Byrd; timekeeper, Mr. Bishop, of Copeland & Bishop; judges, Mr. Copeland, J. R. Nutting, Ed Webb and L. L. Harris.

These gentlemen have consented to act, and will see that the race is run under the League of American Wheelmen rules. If there is any boy on the track that there is doubt as to his age, the judges will say whether he is eligible.

Spier and Walthour.

Kendal Spier says he will be in condition to go up against Walthour on the day of The Junior races. Walthour is not in the city, and could not be seen. However, he said several weeks ago that he wanted to ride with Spier any time the latter would go up against him.

The Junior will get up a purse from among the bicycle men around town to make the race interesting. Walthour is a professional, and Spier becomes one in order to ride against him. So, both are at liberty to ride for cash prizes.

Neither one of the men will have any excuses to offer as to their condition. In four weeks' time of good work both boys can be in fine condition. Spier says his shoulder, which was dislocated several weeks ago, is all right again, and that it will not interfere with his riding. "If I am beaten by Walthour, it will be because he can push a pedal faster than I can," said Spier a few days ago.

Walthour has some little the advantage of Spier, as he is in Nashville riding on a track, and has fallen into the racing pace. Spier won't have this advantage, but he has no excuse to make.

This is an important part of the race. Let every boy who wants to enter the race send his name to The Junior at once. Fill out the blank below and address it to the Bicycle Editor of The Junior, and either send or leave at The Constitution office. Do this at once, and then begin training for the races. There will be two races over three miles, so a good wind is the thing you are after.

Fill out and send to The Constitution Junior:

Name.....

Age.....

Address.....

BICYCLE PICNIC.

A Party from Decatur Go to a Picnic on Wheels.

The latest thing that comes to The Junior is a bicycle picnic, as the writer puts it.

A communication was received from Decatur, one of Atlanta's adjoining towns—in fact, a suburb of the Gate City—describing a bicycle picnic.

Fourteen of the young lady bicycle riders of this town mounted their wheels at 5 o'clock in the morning and rode six miles out to a lovely spring and general picnic grounds of DeKalb county.

They arrived about half-past 8 o'clock, riding the six miles very slowly and making many stops on the way, pulling flowers and decorating their wheels. It was agreed before they started that the girl's wheel which had the prettiest flowers on it when they arrived at the picnic grounds was to receive a whole cake.

The six boys in the crowd each favored his sweetheart and it was a great time seeing the boys fall off their wheels when they would see pretty flowers. One boy was so rash as to ride his wheel out of the road into the woods and had his tire punctured. He had it soon repaired and learned to get off his wheel when he went into the woods.

The young ladies all claimed the cake and as each boy voted for the young lady he favored as the winner it was declared a draw and the cake divided.

A regular picnic dinner was keeping up with the riders in a carriage with the three chaperons and when they arrived at the

stopping place the merry riders were ready for a good lunch. Everybody ate to their heart's content and they scattered among the woods to enjoy themselves, leaving their wheels with the carriage.

At 12 o'clock the picnickers were gathered around the lunch that was kept from them at the morning meal and they certainly enjoyed it. At 4 o'clock the party began the trip back home and it was a merry party that insisted on riding all over the center portion of the little town that the people might see their decorated wheels.

It was a tired party of girls and boys that sought their beds on last Saturday night, but they had enjoyed a day that will long be remembered by them as the first bicycle party that was ever known to be given.

About Training.

Arthur Zimmerman, the ex-champion of the world, now editor of the cycle department of The New York World, in writing about training for a race said that a rider's constitution had a good deal to do with the way in which to train.

If you are going for a long distance race your wind is the most important thing you want to get into good shape. In getting your wind in condition you at the same time give your legs the required exercise.



TO A BICYCLE PICNIC.

To get a good, long wind a rider ought to take the breathing exercise. Draw in your breath until your chest is fully inflated and then let it out slowly. Do this every night just before going to bed and every morning as soon as you get up.

Don't eat any food that will give you a sickly feeling at the stomach. A boy is a better judge of this than any one else. All pastry, of course, is objectionable. Don't eat anything that will throw your stomach out of order. The early morning rides are good for the wind. You get the fresh morning air that is heated during the day and laden with the gases from the factories around the city. Don't ride too hard at first, but take it gradually, increasing the distance and speed every day until just before the races.

There are a few simple instructions that will help the boys get into condition for the Junior race. Follow these and you will be in good shape for the race that is to take place on the 8th of August.

Riders in the Suburbs.

The person who thinks that the young boys and girls who ride wheels live in close proximity to Peachtree and Pryor streets would be convinced that they are wrong by riding around through the different suburbs of Atlanta on a pretty afternoon.

My first visit was out to Inman Park. I counted ten young ladies on wheels around the pretty little park on that afternoon.

Half the way round is a hard dirt road that is as good as the asphalt or brick pavement for riding. The young ladies circle half the park and then ride down a slope and ride back to the start through one of the many paths that run through this little pleasure resort. They seem contented with their bicycle paths, and do not trouble over the fact that they have no brick or asphalt pavement to ride over.

West End.

West End can claim more young riders than any of the suburbs of Atlanta. Nearly everybody in this pretty little place has a wheel, and many of them are seen every pleasant afternoon on Gordon street.

One of the young ladies of this suburb said a few days ago that they were thinking of organizing a young people's bicycle club and giving little afternoon parties, all of the young ladies coming on their wheels. There are many beautiful lawns where these parties could be given, and but for the recent rains we would surely have an article in this week's edition about a bicycle party in West End.

Kirkwood.

Kirkwood and Edgewood have many young riders. They have the hard, dirt roads and can sport without being arrested by a policeman for fast riding. At Edgewood there is a good road for about two miles around the circle. Kirkwood has a good road from there to Decatur, and many of the younger riders make this run every evening the weather permits.

Bicycle News.

The Junior would gladly publish any news in the bicycle department about young riders from over the city. We would like to hear from the suburbs. Tell us about the good roads and the young girls and boys that ride in your neighborhood.

On Their Summer Vacation.

Louise, Neal and Carl Harris, three of the brightest young readers of The Junior,

and the younger brothers and sister of the former editor of this sheet, are spending the summer months at their old home in Meriwether county. They write they are having a big time going in swimming in the creek, fishing, and eating watermelons and peaches. The Junior wishes them a pleasant trip.

The North and South Side Race.

The southside boys are not taking very rapidly to the idea of putting one of their men up to represent their side of the town in a race against the north side. Several of the boys from this side were told of the project, but they don't seem to take to the idea. It won't do to have it said that you were backed out, so get your fastest man, under sixteen years old, and put him up to win.

The north side is ready with a man any time the rivals are. They say they have all kinds of men that can go in without any preparation and win out. They were told that they had better put up a good man when it came to racing, so many fast men are on the south side.

Messenger Boys' Race.

The messenger boys who are getting up a race among themselves have postponed the race until August 8th, the time of the Junior race.

There will be fifteen or twenty in this race, and it will be one of the most exciting events of the day. A suitable prize will be given the winner.

Some of the fastest riders in the city are the boys who carry messages. They are on their wheels the greater part of the day and are in good trim all the time. We expect to see a fast and close race between these boys.

They will be allowed to enter any of the

Junior, with the score, and we will publish with pleasure.

Send in News.

The bicycle department of The Junior will be larger next week. We intend to make this one of the features of the little paper, and ask your assistance. And notes about riders or rides that the boys and girls go on will be published if sent to The Junior.

THE WANDERER.

&AN UNLUCKY DAY, OR A TALE OF THE LOST JUG.



I.



II.



III.



IV.

"Romeo," Wallace, Ga.—Dear Aunt Susie: Hope is the word I now pronounce. You said we had to write on one subject, mine will be "Wallace, Ga." Wallace is situated on the S. A. L. railroad, about nine miles from Atlanta. It contains a saw mill, owned by Mr. Wallace; a furniture factory, owned by Mr. Wallace; two grocery stores, owned by Mr. J. J. Andrews. There are two people here from Atlanta; they are Mr. Tidwell, of Tidwell & Pope, and Mr. Sages.

Charley Thracer, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Cousins: It has been some time since I wrote to The Constitution last; in fact, almost a year. During that time, however, I have always read the cousins' column. I notice that now very few of the correspondents are from Atlanta. I wonder what is the matter with the cousins. How many of the cousins would like to join an amateur photographers' club? I know there must be many who are interested in photography, and would be glad to receive any help. These I would be glad to aid if you will write to me, and I may be able to give you some points which will help you a great deal.

I have some very pretty photographs of the Atlanta exposition, which I will send to any one who will send me 4 cents in stamps to cover expenses. If any of the cousins desire any information on the subject of photography, write to me and I will give it to them.

